

The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

VOL. V.—NO. 11.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 219.

The Principia

Published Weekly, for the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION, at No. 104 William Street, near John St.

Rev. WILLIAM GOODRICK, Editor.
Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., Editor.

TERMS: Two Dollars a year, in advance.
Single Copies, Ten Cents.

Advertisements:—Ten cents a line for each insertion, payable in advance.

Letters directed to either of the editors, Rev. WILLIAM GOODRICK or Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., should also be superimposed with the number of the P. O. Box 481. Private letters should be marked "Private."

All checks or drafts should be made payable to "J. W. ADAMS or order," and all remittances and business communications directed to "J. W. ADAMS, Publisher, Box 481, New-York."

A RELIGIOUS ARGUMENT

In favor of voting for Mr. Lincoln, examined.

The following letter from an earnest and able abolitionist, contains so remarkable an argument in favor of voting for Mr. Lincoln, that we cannot decline its insertion, accompanied with our own comments, of course.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, JUNE 13, 1864.
Editors of The Principia.

Please accept my thanks for the insertion in your paper No. 6—May 26, 1864, of my letter touching the Presidency.

I say again, a change of commanders, Fremont and Lincoln, will not alter the result, any more than the changing of a coat, containing a large stain of ink or blood, from one man to another. The stain is not removed, it is in the heart of the Nation, to this day, the deadly cancer is not removed. (1) Witness Kentucky and Missouri filled with rebels, Tennessee and Louisiana and Maryland have thousands who sympathize with so wicked and inhuman a monster as a slaveholder. (2) The nation will bleed and it ought to bleed while it has any sympathy or fellowship with such heaven-defying iniquity. (3) The apparent sluggishness and hardness of Mr. Lincoln is all of the sort, that this nation shall learn a lesson of righteousness. "Without repentance is no remission." (4) The guilt of the nation is the same as four years ago. (5) Mr. Lincoln, who is only the people's public servant, will come up, as soon as the judgment of the Almighty shall make them to so abhor slavery and its wicked sympathizers that not a single one shall be contemned in the cabinet, in the army or in civil power. (6) If one wicked Achan put a spell on the whole army of Israel, what can we expect from three scores of Achans; some in the cabinet, some with shoulder straps, and many punching up the fire in the rear? (7) We have not struck bottom yet; far from it. The nation has not repented. Achan, for covering some silver, a wedge of gold, and a goodly Babylonian garment, paid the penalty with his life, nothing but *troubled* cost him his life, by Divine direction. How much sorer punishment should be due the monster who would defile human souls, and brutalize divinity! Let all such be put out of authority and sent to the nation from destruction. For God said, do *not* to all, "Let the oppressed go free." (8) He will not require a *Durr* of Mr. Lincoln or any other man, or of a Nation, the performance of which shall work ill, or against him.

(9) My old neighbor, Abraham Lincoln, of twenty-eight years acquaintance and many social interviews, I regard as an honest man. (10) Although born in a Slave State, his schooling among slave-mongers was very limited. His principles and perseverance soon overcame all obstacles; and his thoughts of manhood and usefulness soon matured, in these expansive prairies, where God has laid out everything on the largest and grandest scale, where nature seems most liberal, and where it is hoped, and sincerely believed the great God is intending to make it as prolific in righteousness as it is exuberant in the vegetable kingdom. (11) Mr. Lincoln, as I said, from the day of his nomination at Chicago would be elected; for the hand of the Lord was clearly seen in it, and has been, through all this awful rebellion, this horrible slaveholder's rebellion. The hand of the Lord was manifest when he was going on, in sparing him, while passing through the assassin's den, that he might taste the bitter cup that suffering humanity was compelled to drink, not one long dreary night only, but months and years; yea their whole lives.

Mr. Lincoln was called to take the helm, in a day when the dark and threatening storm be-

gan to send forth its thundering and fiery-forked lightnings from the Atlantic to the Pacific; Mr. Lincoln has not forsaken his post, but stood at the helm of the great Ship of State, now three and a quarter years, and that too through the blackest, and most angry storm that ever passed over this fair earth. (12) Now shall we try a new pilot because some do not understand providential dealings; neither see the hand of God in all these delays? (13) If Mr. Lincoln is an *honest* man, who would be more honest, or more faithful, more patient, more forbearing, more watchful, more sacrificing? (14) Let us not be ungrateful; neither murmur at seeming evils. For, rest assured Mr. Lincoln is the agent of the Lord for this fiery trial, and will, with our prayers, ride out the storm and bring the ship safe into harbor. (15) Mr. Lincoln, who makes no pretensions to religion, puts to shame thousands who were put up as watchmen, whose religion proved to be only skin deep. (16) In this is seen the glorious hand of God. (17) Thanks be to God, that the accursed, infernal system of American slavery is getting its death blow! (18.)

When this war is ended—which time will come when repentance is manifest, and the nation will do justice to all irrespective of color; for our God is no respecter of persons, (19) when this slaveholder's rebellion (for this is the appropriate name) is ended, we shall want no more fugitive slave laws, no more slave-mongers in the cabinet or in the army, no more slaveholding ministers and church members. No more compromising, no more "see-saw tickets, with a good man on one end of it and a curse on the other end of it," no more "Tippencanoe and Tyler too," the latter closing his account fighting us in the rebel army, no more insulting the great God our Maker, by putting in authority wicked rulers on the plea of party or availability, remembering that "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God." (20)

Since this war commenced, every act of cruelty and inhumanity toward the colored people has been followed by troubles, disasters, and defeats, while, on the other hand, sympathy, kindness and humanity shown have been succeeded by success, blessing and victories.

Yours respectfully,
ERASTUS WRIGHT.

COMMENTS.

Our respected correspondent has written so many truths and made so many strange applications of them, bringing them into such harsh conflict with each other, and drawing such inverted inferences from them, that we hardly know where to begin or where to end our comments upon his letter.

One grand fallacy which underlies our friend's reasonings is this, that because he sees the hand of Divine Providence visible in the election of President Lincoln, and in his preservation from assassines, therefore he is bound, or at least, divinely authorized, to vote again for him. The hand of Divine Providence was equally visible in raising up Pharaoh, and Saul, and Pierce, and Buchanan, but did that make it the duty of the people to elect and then re-elect them to office? Other fallacies will appear, as we proceed, by appending a few notes to the letter.

(1.) The chief evidence that "the deadly cancer is not removed" is found in the fact that such Christian abolitionists as Erastus Wright are still willing to vote for commanders whose garments are stained with blood, and who will not repent. It is thus that the garments of the nation are stained. Does our friend mean to say that the choice of a just ruler, ruling in the fear of God, instead of one who refuses to execute justice, would do nothing towards removing the stain? Does it make no difference who we vote for, and elect, as our rulers? If our friend thinks so, how can he blame those who would vote for McClellan, or Seymour, or Valandigham? Or why is he so anxious to have Lincoln elected?

(2.) The chief and the chosen leader of those who sympathize with the slaveholders of Tennessee, Maryland, Louisiana, and Missouri, is Abraham Lincoln, who willingly protects their slaveholding and opposes its abolition.

(3.) "The nation ought to bleed" until it ceases to vote for such sympathizers.

(4.) The delinquencies of Mr. Lincoln and of his supporters "is all of the Lord" that they may either "learn righteousness" and repent, or that they and the nation may be destroyed for their voluntary blindness and criminal self-deception. The "repentance without which there is no remission" must include repentance for voting for unjust rulers.

(5.) The guilt of the nation, four years ago,

was evinced in its vote for a Presidential Candidate pledged against interference with slavery in the States. Its guilt now, if it votes for the re-election of the same President who has substantially kept the pledge, except as compelled by "necessity" to break it, will be the same, only greatly aggravated by the increased light.

(6.) If no sympathizers with slaveholders should be kept in the Cabinet, then none should be kept in the Executive Mansion, to construct and retain such Cabinets.

Our correspondent here says that Mr. Lincoln is "only the people's public servant." But does that excuse his delinquencies? Is he not also "the minister of God, for good?" And if he is "the people's public servant" what moral right have the people to re-elect him to office, after they know he refuses to obey God by "letting the oppressed go free?"

(7.) The chief Achan is the one that knowingly puts Achans in the Cabinet and keeps them there; who puts shoulder-straps on Achans, because they are Achans, and who takes shoulder-straps off from those who refuse to be Achans.

(8.) Yes! Let all such be "put out of authority," and President Lincoln chiefly and primarily, along with his chosen subordinates, "and save the nation from destruction"—as nothing else can.

(9.) True. No duty can work ill to the nation. Our friend, here, gives a sufficient answer to those who object to turning out our Presidential Achan, lest the Copperheads (whom he has so assiduously courted and nursed) should "come and take away our place and nation."

(10.) Our friend's long intimacy with Mr. Lincoln and his personal friendship for him, has, we fear, greatly misled him.

(11.) Under his free state western culture, Mr. Lincoln ought to have learned righteousness and freedom, ere this.

(12.) The hand of the Lord was equally visible in the elevation of King Saul to the throne of Israel—equally visible in preserving him in office, for a longer time than he has yet thus preserved Mr. Lincoln—also in granting signal victories to him and his Administration, over the nation's enemies. Yet this does not alter the fact that the Israelites rebelled against God in desiring and approving such a king, that he punished them for it, and rejected and removed him, for his disobedience, especially in his sparing the enemies of God and of his country when they were in his power. "He gave them a king in his anger, and took him away in his wrath." Let this nation ponder the lesson, and tremble, and repent.

(13.) Whether "the hand of God in these delays" is for our destruction, or whether we are to be saved in spite of them, remains to be seen. In neither case can we, the people, be justified in endorsing these delays, or in voting our approval of them, and providing for the continuance of them. God often raises up wicked or imbecile rulers, on purpose to punish the nations that are so unwise as to admire and desire them. Are such Providences to be pleaded as evidences in favor of such unwise preferences?

(14.) What avails the honesty that will not execute justice—that refuses to protect the people—that will not be a terror to evil doers? Is this the honesty that God requires of civil rulers? Can our nation furnish none better than such? Alas! if it cannot?

(15.) All rulers, good or bad, are providentially, and in a sense, agents of the Lord, whether for chastisement, destruction, or deliverance. Neither the Providence of God, nor our prayers will secure for us a safe harbor while we refuse to obey him, by choosing rulers who will do his bidding, as he commands us to do.

(16.) If Mr. Lincoln makes no pretensions to religion, those who do should not uphold him in his wrong doing. This is not the way to instruct and reclaim him. But how deep is the religion of those who trust in Divine Providence and in their prayers, to save them and their country from the divinely predicted and often exemplified effects of their own political disobedience to his requirements?

(17.) The hand of God will be seen to be glorious, whether in the salvation or the destruction of this guilty nation. But that affords no argument in favor of voting for Mr. Lincoln.

(18.) Whether slavery is getting its death blow, depends, vitally, upon the question whether we will obey God, in the election of our rulers. If President Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation is permitted to be carried out, as is now doing under his agent, Gen. Banks, in Louisiana "the deadly wound of the beast" will doubtless "be healed."

(19.) Repentance will not be manifest until

the people manifest their repentance by ceasing to vote for rulers who tolerate slavery, and will not "do justice to all, irrespective of color."

(20.) The construction of this paragraph, is not clear. It begins with saying that the war will not be ended, until the people and rulers repent and do justice. That is precisely what we are contending for. The writer then proceeds to say, (what is obvious enough) that when this work and its results shall have been accomplished, there will then be no place nor occasion for fugitive slave laws, &c., &c., no more "putting in authority wicked rulers on the plea of party and availability," instead of remembering that "he that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God."

Is it meant, by this, to intimate that—until this consummation is reached, under the Providence of God, and in answer to our prayers, there must needs be the continued support of all these abominations? and that, until then, the voting for unjust rulers will be either necessary or excusable? We are unwilling to suppose that the writer means this. It would ill accord with some things he says. But if this is not his meaning, we are utterly at a loss to understand, or to see, or to feel, the force of his plea in behalf of voting to re-elect President Lincoln. If we are now bound to "remember that he that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God"—if we are now to cease "insulting God our Maker by putting in authority wicked rulers, on the plea of party and availability"—on the plea that the Providence of God points to the event of the election of such men, then, of course, the whole framework of our friend's argument falls to the ground. By his own showing, President Lincoln is not the right man, and does not meet the divine requisition.

It will be noticed that, in his excuses for President Lincoln, the writer throws all the responsibility upon the people, and represents the President as being "only their public servant." But when the present duty of electing just rulers is to be got rid of, we are told that a change of rulers would not alter the result, nor remove the national stain; thus making the people's responsibility just nothing at all. We tell our friend that this shifting of the shuttle-cock of responsibility from the President to the people, then from the people to the President or to Divine Providence, (which allows temporary success to human wickedness) will never save the nation, nor justify either the President or those who vote for him, in their flagrant disobedience to the Divine Commands, illustrated, as these commands are, by the recorded dealings of Divine Providence, in all human history, and especially in the downfall of nations, from the days of the ancient Israelites to the present time. We tell him, too—what we told him, four years ago—and what subsequent events have verified, that no prayers on behalf of rulers will be accepted as substitutes for obedience to God, in the choice of just rulers. To vote for rulers who are not "just, ruling in the fear of God," under the hope and expectation that our prayers will change them into just rulers, and that this will atone for our disobedience to God, in our voting, is the height of presumption, without the slightest warrant in God's Word. It is doing evil expecting that good will come in consequence of our prayers, and that our own evil doing may thus be wiped away or transmuted into well-doing.

The salvation of the country will, we think, require applications of divine truth very different from these.

From the Boston Commonwealth.

THE FAILURES IN LOUISIANA.

Interesting Accounts of the State of Affairs Under Gen. Banks.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23d, 1864.

"I have been trying, for some time, to get an opportunity to give you the information asked for, and now send you such items as I am able to pick up. Gen. Banks—or whoever is in command of this Department—now occupies, in addition to the territory occupied by Gen. Butler, eighteen months since, the village of Port Hudson, and a small portion of ground at Morganza, near the mouth of Red River, upon which the army when last heard from was squatting. It may be claimed that the occupation of Baton Rouge is an addition to the Territory formerly occupied, but I have not reckoned it, because when Gen. Banks came here, Gen. T. W. Sherman's division was ob-

serving that point, and his cavalry rode into the town whenever they chose. Port Hudson is held by a feeble grasp, it would seem, since a few days ago the rebels came in and destroyed the sawmill and cotton plantation of Dr. J. O. Noyes—a Head Quarters Speculator—within easy range of the fortifications. The only portion of Louisiana which can be really considered as within our lines—so that is tolerably safe to hold even a Hahn Free State meeting—is the space covered by the defenses of New Orleans, and the Territory embraced in the triangle formed by the Bayou LaFourch and the Mississippi—all of which was occupied by General Weitzel, in October, 1862. Gen. Butler had under his command when he was relieved by Gen. Banks, about 12,500 men, of whom more than one fourth had been recruited by him in New Orleans. I understand that Gen. Banks's records show that when he started on the Red River Expedition, he had, in the Department, 101,500 of this number there should be not less than 80,000 "present for duty." These were disposed according to a delightful combination of the "scattering" and "concentration" policies; the men were scattered from Key West to the Rio Grande; the officers were pretty well concentrated at the St. Charles Hotel. I think your question as to territorial occupation is answered.

"The matter of Gen. Reynolds's orders for the arrest of negroes without passes, you understand well enough without my telling you. The Records do a good deal of business in the way of turning over such unfortunate to Colonel Banks."

"Workings of Emancipation."

"And now one word about the workings of the Emancipation Proclamation, in this State. After General Butler issued his famous (Registration) Order No. 41, he established a rule under which the Judges of his Provost Court were instructed to give Free Papers to negroes claiming them, in certain circumstances; viz.,

"I. Where it was shown that the master had registered himself as a British Subject.

"II. Where it was shown that the master had registered himself as a French Subject.

"III. Where it was shown that the master had registered himself as an enemy of the United States.

"The first two rules simply subject the master to the laws which he claims shall protect him. To his credit be it spoken, Mr. Campbell, H. B. M.'s Acting Consul at this port, heartily concurred in this rule so far as it related to British subjects. What the Count Megan thought of it I don't know, and it isn't of much consequence. Under this rule, a large majority of the slaves within our lines became free. Then in January, came Gen. Banks and the President's Proclamation. The Proclamation excepted from its benefits all the negroes in Louisiana who were within reach—all who were within the protection of our troops, and a good many who were not. Upon that subject we had a judicial decision by Col. Dwight, then Provost Judge, who in a case brought before him, declared that the Proclamation confirmed the rights of slaveholders in the excepted parishes, and gave judgment accordingly. Some noise was made about this, and when Mr. Atchafal succeeded to that bench, he decided the law to be the same, but that he had no power to enforce it. As the law stands to day, therefore, slavery exists, in nearly all that portion of Louisiana within our jurisdiction, with all the guarantees it ever had. For I take it, that nobody will say that the 'Constitution' now being formed by General Banks's Convention, is law, until it is adopted by the people. The President's Proclamation has had no more effect in freeing negroes, than has the Liquor Law of Massachusetts in diminishing the number or deteriorating the quality of the juleps dispensed at Parker's."

"The Constitutional Convention."

so-called, keeps hammering away, but attracts no attention from the public. His Excellency the Honorable Mr. Brigadier-General Michael Hall, Esq., still hangs out as civil and military Governor. But the people have made up their minds that the farce is about played out. A few dozen of the Thugs who have been employed to restore Louisiana to the Union gathered together the other night and chose delegates to Mr. Lincoln's Baltimore Convention. The delegation will go by the steamship "Merrimack" which takes this. She is a Government transport, and in defiance of orders and regulations, these pot-house politicians are allowed free passage on her—and they have had the face to attempt to exclude officers entitled to transportation, from the vessel. Gen. Banks has returned to New Orleans, and the *True Delta*, announces that the objects of the expedition have been accomplished."

"Sequel to the Red River Expedition."

From another private letter, by the same writer, dated May 27th, we take the following:

"I send you four newspaper items which are somewhat significant:
LIBEL OF \$34 BALE OF COTTON.—A libel has been lately filed in the U. S. District Court by Rufus Waples, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, against 834 bales of cotton, alleging that it was sold in the winter of 1862-3 to A. W. McKee, a major in the service of the so-called Confederate States, and an agent of that would-be government for the purchase of cotton; and that McKee, after paying for it in Confederate money, made arrangements with Wm. Bailey that it should remain on his plantation until it could be removed by the agents of the Confederate Government. The libel further avers that the cotton was per-

chased and brought to New Orleans without a permit, and from the date at which it was brought, it appears to have been anterior to the promulgation of the new regulations. It is understood that C. A. Weed, or Weed and J. H. McKee, will be the claimants.

IMPORTANT PRIZE SUIT.—The testimony in *preparatio* was opened in the U. S. District Court, in the prize case of United States vs. 101 hogheads and 35 barrels of sugar and 23 barrels of molasses, on the 24th inst. The capture was made by the United States steamer *Nyanza*, Lieut. Commander Washburne. The unsealed testimony disclosed that the sugar and molasses were obtained somewhere on the Atchafalaya Bay, under a flag of truce, and that Bailey Vincent, a guerilla chief, at the head of his band, in complicity with the persons on board the steamer *A. G. Brown*, attended to the loading of the sugar and molasses upon the *Brown*. Lieut. Washburne captured the *Brown* and cargo, but subsequently released the steamer, because she was found to belong to the United States Quartermaster's Department. Mr. C. A. Weed has filed a claim to the sugar and molasses.

U. S. COMMISSIONER SHANNON.—This officer has entered upon his duties, and has already had some unpleasant work to do. Upon the affidavit and testimony of Lieut. Washburne of the navy, he has arrested and committed for trial before the United States Circuit Court, Mr. Charles E. Goodwin, for offering a bribe of \$2000 to Washburne, to induce him not to report the sugar and molasses captured by the *Nyanza* and claimed by C. A. Weed, mentioned in the item above. Mr. Goodwin is now out on bail.

ARRAIGNED.—August Reiter and colored John Louis were yesterday arraigned for sentence; when the counsel, J. S. Vastaker, for Reiter, and C. W. Hornor, for John Louis, filed pleas to the jurisdiction of the court in arrest of judgment. The prisoners are remanded to the Parish Prison, and an argument on the pleas filed was set down for Saturday, the 4th day of June next. These trials were in the United States Provisional Court, Judge Peabody. Reiter was tried and convicted for having murdered his wife on Christmas Day, 1862. John Louis is one of the negroes who was tried for firing the dwelling of Mr. Metcalf, in the parish of Plaquemine, near the plantation of Miles Taylor, Esq.

"The first three of the above items disclose the sequel of the famous expedition to Red River for the reconstruction of Louisiana. Weed and J. H. McKee are partners, and J. H. McKee is a cousin of McKee, the Confederate agent at Alexandria. The cotton brought to this city on Government Transports and the merchandises of the United States Sanitary Commission were thrown off Government boats going up, to make room for rape and bagging in which this Bailey cotton was put up.

"The last of the four items is interesting. The commission which the President issued to establish Judge Peabody's military tribunal sets forth that it shall be terminated when civil government is re-established. Messrs. Durant and Hornor offer in evidence Gen. Banks' Proclamation to show that civil government is re-established in Louisiana, and that therefore Judge Peabody's Court has ceased to exist.

"The Constitutional Convention is going finally, as though it was a real sure enough convention. They have a regular bar room fitted up in the hall—entrance in the rear of the President's chair—in which members get tipsy on brandy costing the State \$17 per gallon. The modest appropriation for this branch of Gen. Banks' civil government is \$22,000."

From another source we have the following:

"Treatment of the Colored People."

"NEW ORLEANS, April 20, 1864.
"It is unfortunate to irritate and annoy the men of African descent, particularly the more intelligent and educated part of them, i. e., those who have been born and brought up free, and who may be said to constitute the staff of African (civil) army corps.

"When French was Provost Marshal here, just before General Butler went away, an order was issued,—prompted apparently by nothing else than that senseless idea that the men of African descent are not to be trusted with themselves, but must be kept some way or other under rules and regulations;—that negroes (slaves) must not be without a pass after nine o'clock at night, which was part of the old slave police code. The execution of this order, was of course, entrusted to the night police, not a very refined or gentle set of men, nor indeed totally unprejudiced against their fellow men of darker hue. The order coming out suddenly many were taken unawares, and were ignorant of its existence. The cries of one, on a certain night, attracted me, and I threw up my window to look out; it was a poor fellow who had attempted to escape the arrest entailed by his tardiness, and the watchman was beating him on the head with a club in the most unmerciful manner. I never saw a human being beaten so badly; it certainly was due to his black skin; with less pigment in it he might have been out with impunity after nine o'clock, and would not have been flogged to cock-crow. This is a type of the treatment which does not fascinate the lower stratum or mulattos of African citizenship. But at the same time, as everything not white is a 'nigger,' all the free colored people were liable to arrest, and numbers of them were arrested; this produced a petition and complaint to Governor Shepley, who then gave such orders to the police as remedied the evil.

"The same thing is now going on in the execution of the orders of General Reynolds, commanding the defenses of New Orleans. Under this the most unpleasant and vexatious interference is practiced upon persons of African descent of any condition.

"These matters all tend to annoy and alienate a population who are anxious to be friendly to us. Everybody in authority considers himself sent on a special mission to attend to the negro question, and will not let him alone, which would be the part of true wisdom.

"The general order, No. 12, is designed to scrape together laborers for the government plantations, as they are called; that is, places abandoned by the owners and leased out to Northern speculators, who follow the army like harpies. Why should one class of men be snatched up, rather than another, to make

money for these fellows who have no interest in the State and care nothing for the country? The persons seized in this way are compelled to work for such wages as the military regulations allow; not allowed to quit the plantations; and slaves in every respect but the denial of the name in the Major-General's proclamation.

"When the President approved the plan of the General Committee for a voluntary registration of voters, and issued orders from the War Department to the Military Governor, Shepley to that effect, the men of African descent here born free, petitioned the Governor to be placed upon the register, and though never absolutely refused, were put off, from day to day, until the Major-General Commanding took the matter of civil reorganization in hand, when the Military Governor informed them he had nothing more to do with the subject. They then applied to the Major-General and received precisely the same treatment; they were put off from day to day, until it was plain that nothing would be done in their favor. They then sent on a petition to Washington. Here the same ambiguous equivocations were employed. The President is reported to have said to them, with an intimation of an official sympathy with their demands, that the question of the suffrage of the free colored men not being a military one, he had no power to interfere with it; yet he had, at that very time, ordered the Major-General Commanding here, to possess himself of the whole subject of civil reorganization, contemptuously expelling from trust the civilians who had previously been invested with control of it, and this Major-General was then actually designating the qualifications of voters, and even ordering a convention to amend a constitution!

"Since this, I have heard from the brother of one of the delegates, Mr. Rountree, that the President had assured Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, that he, the former, would write to the Major-General Commanding here, to use his influence with the Convention, to obtain the insertion in the Constitution of a clause admitting the free man of color to the suffrage; and this, with a Convention, elected under the most bigoted prejudice against all of African descent. This mode of treating the question is undignified and impolitic; it shakes the confidence of a class that we cannot afford to alienate, and urges them to cast their eyes to other quarters, where they would probably receive treatment more conformable to justice.

"The Convention."

"Our Convention has just voted its members ten dollars a day, and appropriated one hundred thousand dollars to begin with. The mode which has been selected to secure seven electoral votes from Louisiana in the coming Presidential election, promises to be, to us, poor tax payers, rather an expensive one. We still hope that Congress will come to our relief, and turn these fellows out of doors.

"Artistic Perjury."

"I do not know whether you ever saw Jacob Barker's card and the Amnesty card required by the President's proclamation, but I send you a copy, published by that venerable man on the eve of the election for a (Military) Civil Governor, on 17 February; it will serve to show you in what way the obligation of oaths sits on the consciences of rebel sympathizers, who are sometimes called Conservatives.

A Card.

Mr. JACOB BARKER, considering the oath unfortunately denominated the "ironclad," a mere promise to obey the law, which all loyal citizens are bound to do, has, in preference to allowing the new comers to dictate who shall govern the State, taken the second oath of allegiance, considering it somewhat like endorsing his own note.

All oaths not legally prescribed and administered are a nullity, judicially decided so to be everywhere, and particularly by unanimous vote of the Supreme Court of New York.

"Another De Quincy might make this the subject of an essay on 'Treason and perjury considered as one of the fine arts.'"

From the Sandwich Islands.

DUTY OF RELIGIOUS TEACHERS.

Editors Principia:

In reading, lately, an article on "the Moral and Religious Value of our National Union," by the President of Brown University, I was gratified to find so able a writer indicating the duty of the teachers of religion, at such a time as this. Allow me to quote the conclusion of his article, and to append to it a few remarks suggested by these paragraphs:

"We need the Spirit which animated the first settlers of the New England colonies and our revolutionary fathers, who endured all things for the sake of freedom, and for the benefit of coming generations. To create and sustain this spirit is, under God, the appropriate office of the Christian minister. It is his duty to ground the people in right principles, to inspire them with lofty ideas, and to attach them to the strongest bonds to truths that are everlasting to rights that are inviolable, to interests that are spiritual and imperishable. It is these that give to society its importance, and to history its dignity. Let the clergy of our country understand their true position, and their legitimate influence and power on all great questions; and then let them be found at their posts, contending for the truth, and standing up for the right with unflinching fidelity and constancy."

"Behold the picture! Is it like? Like whom? the men who neither speak, write, nor vote for the right as seen in our brethren in bonds—the men who have refused, as an association incorporated by a state legislature, to carry the gospel of Jesus Christ to the ignorant and perishing, to lift a finger or utter a word in behalf of the slaves of their own country, though they can and do show much zeal for the beathen of foreign lands. If such men are not reproved by the remarks which I have quoted from Pres. Seares' article, then I greatly mistake their application. How often and earnestly were certain Boards of Missions entreated to sympathize with those in bonds, to show where they stood; to pass a simple resolution at their public meetings, disapproving the system of chattelizing their fellow men. But not one word of disapproval would they utter in compliance

with the earnest petition of their brethren. Not for lack of time. O no—for year after year, their Committee to consider such petitions, elaborated long reports, recommending an entire neutrality on the subject of oppression, reports which cost the board much more time and strength than a simple, straight forward report condemning the system in toto would have cost. 'Tis mortifying and deeply distressing to read these reports, and see how much more it costs men to conjure up reasons why they refuse to obey the injunction, "open thy mouth for the dumb," than it would cost to be outspoken in their behalf.

This persistent silence on so important a subject as oppression of God's poor, must be exceedingly offensive to Him, especially when those who are guilty of it are men of great influence in the church—leaders of the hosts of God's elect. What a loss of moral power has been caused by the "masterly inactivity" of a few guiding spirits, in the work of purifying and saving a polluted and dying world. Such men would do well to recollect that all men will be judged in the great day, no less for what they did not say and do, than for what they did. Solemn thought.

This persistent silence on the subject of oppression, may have had no small influence on the Southern mind, to inaugurate the fearful rebellion now ripe in our beloved country. Indeed, I have no doubt that such has been the case. I think of the leading pastors of the churches in the cities of the United States and of the leading laymen also. It has long been known at the South, that certain talented, and learned and eloquent men always "keep dark" on this whole subject. They know too who has said, "He that is not with me is against me," and they believe that the reverse is equally true, *he that is not against me, is with me*; and as many Presidents of Colleges, Doctors of Divinity, Ministers of the Gospel, and Secretaries of Tract Societies, and Mission Boards say nothing of slavery, or apologize for it, while they brand as enthusiasts or disturbers of the peace, all who hate and denounce the system of chattel slavery, they regard them as their friends—as men who would stand by them in vindicating and perpetuating their favorite institution. I cannot but think that the instigators and abettors of the rebellion at the South against their lawfully constituted Government, confidently relied on the influence of a certain Tract Society at the North, and certain Boards of Missions. If any who may read this article should object to the probability of such reliance, from the fact that the forerunners of the rebellion were not deeply read in Missionary Reports, and Herald, I reply, that the Thornton's, and Plummers, and Palmers, deeply steeped in secession heresy, have doubtless kept the fact before the Southern mind, that they had many able helpers at the North, in Missionary, Tract, and Bible rooms, on whose co-operation they might safely rely. Can any intelligent man think for a moment, that the reports of Committees to save off abolition petitions adopted by a certain Board of Missions, were not read and pondered at the South, and made the basis of strong expectation that in the case of secession the South might depend on Northern Tract and Missionary Societies for sympathy and aid?

Do I hear some one saying, "Let by-gones be by-gones?" Joyfully would I do so, in the case of any individual or society, from which I might hear the confession, "I have done wrong," or "we have erred." But till something of this shall be said by those to whom I have alluded in this paper, I cannot consent that "by-gones shall be by-gones." Greatly did I rejoice to hear that an aged and venerable clergyman of New York City had lately acknowledged his error in former days, when he poured his scorn on the advocates of immediate Emancipation. But the officers of benevolent societies who still maintain a persistent silence on the subject of oppression, though God is speaking in thunder tones, deserve as little respect as secessionists of the South as little did I say? I stand corrected—such men deserve less respect. And yet, if I mistake not, there is a desire on the part of some of our friends of the Missionary Association to give up to the A. B. C. F. M., all the work of Missions in foreign lands and restrict the labors of the Association to the emancipated-slaves of the South. Against such a movement, I, for one, most earnestly and solemnly protest. The Lord forbid that the Association should do any such thing, while I would have them labor *chiefly* for the emancipated of the U. S., I pray that the society will remember that "the field is the world." Your brother,

J. S. GREEN.

Colored people vs. city railroads.

The policeman who officiously assisted the conductor to forcibly eject the sergeant's widow from the cars of the Eighth Avenue Railroad, as narrated in our last, is to be tried before the Police Commissioners this week. Mr. Cumming, one of the Directors of this road, says, in a card published in the *Evening Post*, that there has been no rule or order passed by the Board of Directors justifying the conductors in thus preventing colored people from riding in their cars. Yet the outrage continues, and on the same day that Mr. Cumming's card appeared, a very respectable colored man was violently thrown off these cars. The arrest of every conductor, or policeman, who is guilty of an act of this kind, and a suit brought against the company for damages, is seemingly the only way to find out where the blame lies, and we understand that this is to be done by able parties.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To the Editor:

Thanks for inserting my note on the dangerous delusion that "Slavery is destroyed." Slavery lives and reigns yet, the very "King of terrors!" We may hurl at it the vision of Mount Horeb, the whirlwind, the earthquake, and the fire; if the "still small voice" of God in justice, in righteousness, and repentance, do not accompany, success and salvation are impossible.

The administration party attempted the ratification of the Baltimore nominations here, last week; the Legislature being in session. The following is all the principal organ of the party in the city, the N. H. Statesman, has to say about it:

Meeting last evening. Last evening the supporters of the new nomination for President and Vice-President of the United States—Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson—met in Phoenix Hall, to ratify the work of the Baltimore Convention. The Concord Brigade Band furnished excellent music, and some good speeches were made; but the attendance was thin, and the spirit of the meeting not up to many other similar occasions. The truth is, the people are not in the mood to listen to political addresses—in the Legislature or out of it, and the sooner the fact is recognized and acted upon the better. About next September, speeches will be in order.

A greater "truth is, the people are not in the mood to listen to" any more fustian eulogy of Abraham Lincoln, and his proclamations, and other jokes. The confiding, earnest people, trusted and supported him, three years and more, with a devotion unknown before, among the nations. But in that time, they have discovered his utter unworthiness and incapacity for the high station he holds. And they demanded and expected at least a change; they hoped a great change for the better. And depend upon it, they feel little interest in such ratifications. Do we wonder?

I remained ten days in Ohio, after the Cleveland Convention, and held several, not "thin," but crowded meetings; and some of them on only a few hours notice. But I "found the people in a mood to hear," not "Brigade Bands," nor speeches, perhaps, which I never deliver, but the truth; the ever living, and ever saving truth—their ears, apparently, aching to hear something about the termination of the war and its terrible cause, ere they together bleed the nation to death. At short notice, they came ten, and even fifteen miles, in heat and dust, to learn what they and the nation must do to be saved.

My lectures were all of a moral or religious character; the subjects announced, being, The Times and What They Teach—The war, and the only way out of it—Righteousness the only basis of Reconstruction—and the like; and my calls and invitations to speak, were altogether beyond my strength or time. But wherever I did go, I could not have desired better audiences.

The administration party, I see, determine to blast and brand all as "Copperheads," and so of course, traitors, who do not bend to its new nomination, and give it hearty support. How pertinently therefore does General Fremont say in his letter of acceptance, that the present canvass is rather, "a contest for the right to have candidates!" If to assert and defend that right is to be a politician, a copperhead or a traitor, or all three together, then am I that trinity; and so, living or dying, must remain. Very truly Yours,

PARKER PILLSBURY.
CONCORD, N. H., June 20, 1864.

"MR. LINCOLN IS HONEST, AND ANTI-SLAVERY."

Here are some of the evidences of it.

1. He says, "I am naturally anti-slavery. Slavery is wrong, if anything is."
2. In his speech made in the Illinois Republican State Convention, held in Springfield, June, 1858, he said, "Slavery and freedom cannot both permanently exist in this country. It will either become all slave or all free."
3. But he has used all his influence, and the power and resources of a great nation, to keep the country from becoming "all free."
4. In his inaugural address, and at a time when slavery was in open rebellion against the Government, he recommended Congress and the State Legislatures to alter the Federal Constitution so as to forever make it impossible for the Federal Government to make the country "all free." He was "naturally anti-slavery," though slavery was wrong, believed the Constitution bound him to protect slavery, hence he had sworn to do wrong; but it was not clearly enough wrong, so he wanted it made clear, that he would be bound the strongest by his oath of office to do wrong. "HONEST ABE?"
5. His officers, military and civil, were largely pro-slavery. His Generals and Colonels generally, and his military governors universally.
6. Military orders in favor of slavery were never countermanded by him, while their authors were caressed and promoted, but every military order that has been aimed at slavery in part or in whole, as a military measure, has been revoked by him, and its author removed from a position where he could endanger that which he naturally believes is wrong. McClellan would put down insurrections of slaves against their rebel masters with an iron hand, and the President promoted him to be General-in-Chief. Governor Stanly of North Carolina

broke up the schools for contrabands, banished the teachers and anti-slavery citizens from the State, but he was kept in office there, because the President believed slavery to be wrong, and was an honest man. Gen. Harburt has broke up the schools in Natchez, Miss., banished the families of soldiers from the city, driven many loyal men over to the rebel cause, but he is the President's appointee. Gen. Fremont broke the back bone of the rebellion west of the Mississippi River, but the President removed him from office, and sent to California for Gen. Halleck to come and mend it.

Gen. Curtis protected loyalty and was offensive to copperheads. The President removed him and placed copperhead Gen. Schofield in command, who punished loyalty and protected treason, knew that Lawrence was threatened by "border ruffians" but made no effort to protect it, but did issue his order protecting Quantrell and his murderous crew. But Mr. Lincoln refused to remove him, because, first, south, he is an honest man, and naturally anti-slavery, and said Gen. Schofield is a good general and always obeyed orders. Gen. Butler, Blunt and Prentiss were doing good work and conquering the rebellion, but were separated by Banks and Steel, who, by apathy and playing into the hands of copperheads and seceders have lost nearly all that had been gained to the Government by "blood and treasure."

Gen. Hunter broke the back bone of the rebellion in the South, but the President set it with his own hands, and proposed to make slavery safe for them, if they would once under his administration, because he was an honest man, sworn to do wrong, and believed slavery to be wrong. He also proposed to the copperheads of the North, [a breed of snakes of his own hatching] that if they would sustain his administration, they should have the next President. Wonder who has this one?

7. He opposed abolition in the District of Columbia, unless another system of oppression could follow it, and when he has done anything against slavery, he has always told us that power that he did not intend it, and when he pretended to strike a blow at it, he struck down over all that was within his reach, and admitted that it would be as impermanent as Pope's bull against a comet.

In short, let me say, he has never favored an anti-slavery measure, except as a necessary evil, nor opposed a pro-slavery one, and so with men; though he himself is "naturally anti-slavery," and the personification of honesty.

8. Finally, the policy of Gen. Fremont would have ended the war in six months, and Mr. Lincoln knew it. But he deliberately broke up that policy, sacrificed a million lives of men of undoubted loyalty, and sunk thirty hundred millions dollars of precious treasure, and sent mourning and desolation to every family in the land. As far as our war measures have come to Fremont's plan, they have been successful, but as far as they have departed from it, disaster and defeat have overtaken them.

But the President is an honest man and hates slavery because it is wrong and his honest advocates and hates its enemies, for the same reason.

"Hurrah for Old Abe! The man who has been tried and not found wanting; who never faltered in the hour of trial."

Yours truly, M. MICHAM.
ETTAVILLE, MIN., June 11th, 1864.

A PERTINENT QUOTATION.

Editor Principia:

A few days since the *New York Times* published the following passage of Scripture history—with this very appropriate preface.

History repeats itself. And "there is no new thing under the sun." For the original of the Cleveland Convention see 1st Samuel 22d chapter, 24 verse.

"And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him, and he (David) became captain over them."

The nominees of the Cleveland Convention and their friends, generally, will gladly accept this passage of Scripture as defining their true character, position and prospects. Allow me to give what I deem a just exposition of the passage which the *Times* has so kindly furnished. As its editor is in the habit of building political platforms, he may have something valuable for future use in that line.

First, we willingly plead guilty to the charge of feeling deeply distressed for our country, and to the prospect of our soon becoming deeply enough in debt, if we are not so already, satisfy all.

We plead guilty, too, to the charge of being thoroughly discontented with the present management of our national affairs. The analogy holds still further. The favor of Heaven had apparently forsaken the then reigning monarch, and it evidently accompanied the fugitive David, in his journeyings through the wilderness.

And as if to render the analogy perfect, the Pathfinder, David, soon thereafter came to the throne of Israel.

Aid for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.—Meeting at the Academy of Music—An oratorical and musical entertainment in aid of the fund of the Ladies' Home United States General Hospital (corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-first street) took place at the Academy of Music last Thursday evening. Besides the large audience, seventy-five of the soldiers from the hospitals were present.

and occupied el
Graffula's Seven
music.
The meeting w
el over by ex M
while the ladies
the hospital had
public, the urgen
no alternative; a
of the late sang
ed the hospitals,
opportunity of s
last men that fi
him great pleasu
dity and devoti
applying the fun
of the hospital,
that not a single
wasted.
Dr. Foster wear
short and eloque
two objects in v
and worthy of pa
lection of lands in
soldiers lying in
General Hospital
the utterance of
will more firmly
in the war for th
the rebellion.
Henry Ward B
He said he was n
that this great co
ther by the irrita
ern men, or the c
northern radicals
and West were
guarantee, while
principles which
were carried men
aristocracy. Mr
ry on the war to
he was in favor
secure men rathe
bute to the muni
generally through
ing terms of the
concluded by col
ing the means for
Speeches were
Rev. E. H. Chap
possee, and Pars
ering one of his
frequently produ
The entertainme
ful.
Ad
"THE S
Scientific
de South, Indus
tion, Essences,
riori. Our Aspir
we not? Have An
second story. The
Doubt No. 1, 186
by first post, or
scribe now. FOW
FIRE PLACE
BOYNTON'S CO
BURNING-FIRE
intensively intro
and they have be
Beauty of Finis
Roomy in Fuel,
had for descripti
Item.
PAGE'S "I
ELICTED."
ties for the Pile
first remedy for
rheumatism, &
Depot 48 Fulton
THE ILLUSTR
JOURNAL.—A
by Double No. 1
Character, and B
Gardner, and Bo
or the Races,
Balth. Photo
PHYSIOLOGY OF
the Science of the
batter, to be foun
badly-sung Illus
Six Columns of
Sold at 20 cents, or
FOWLER &
COOKING R
THE AMERIC
thoroughly test
of New York, Bro
Rochester, Buffal
proved the most
Efficient Cooking
try.
Call and exami
with references to
426 2m
VENTRILOQUI
time-Tell g
gations—effects o
per, of being born
Large, Dark
Struck 7 is it You
Curiosities of Cu
the mind. In Ju
GOSWELL Double
a year. News
FOWLER &
MR. DEMOST
Facts and Emph
Notes, and muc
and sold at muc
plete sets of one
Single Stamps fr
times, 21. Mrs. D
No. 473 Broadway.
CANNASERS W
obtain subscribers
son of the Holy
Also, The History
No. 52 John Stre
QUESTIONS A
Wife of Cain
Eyes, Bathing, W
best? Tight B
Immortality, in t
JOURNAL. 20 cent
H. FOWLER & W
ONE HUND
To canvass for
whom liberal con
to the Publisher
address bym J.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ATTRACTIONS NEVER EQUALLED.

IMMENSE CROWDS, IMMENSE CROWDS

DO HOMAGE

TO THE

BRAVE AND TRUE HEARTED

MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN!

THE FAMOUS

UNION SPY AND SCOUT,

Who was tried and

SENTENCED TO DEATH

by the rebel General BRAGG, as a Spy, rescued by

Generals GORDON, GRANGER, MITCHELL, and

STANLEY, under command of Gen. ROSECRANS.

AVOID THE CROWDS.

MORNING APPEARANCE AT 11 O'CLOCK,

when the LECTURE-ROOM will be opened with

extra charge, and

MISS MAJOR CUSHMAN

will appear upon the stage, and give an account of

her STAGGERING ADVENTURES while in the

SECRET SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

She will also appear upon the stage each AFTER-

NOON and EVENING, between the plays, in her

parlor costume and in MAJOR'S UNIFORM.

ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER

Every afternoon at 3, and every evening at 7-12

o'clock. To be seen at all hours,

COLOSSAL GIANTS AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS.

THREE ALBINO CHILDREN.

THE BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS BY PROF.

LIVINGSTON. A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG.

MINIATURE SKATING POND.

THREE TABLES OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.

THE GEN. TOM THUMB BRIDAL GROUP.

TWO LIVING PRIMAIRE DOGS.

ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON-WRITER.

THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL.

MONSTER SERPENTS and other curiosities.

Admission 25 cents. Children under ten 15 cents.

CHEROKEE PILLS.

FEMALE REGULATOR.

HEALTH PRESERVER.

CERTAIN AND SAFE.

Compounded from pure vegetable extracts, and

coated with the best white sugar—as easy and de-

licious to take as sugar candy—these "Pills" are

intended to remove obstructions, and to insure regu-

larity in the occurrence of the monthly periods.

By bringing on and regulating the monthly pe-

riods, they effectually cure all diseases and effects

brought on by suppression, or those caused by the

deranged female organs. By regulating, they bring

the rosy bloom and beauty to the countenance, and

gracefulness and elasticity to the form. The young,

just bursting into womanhood, the middle-aged, with

all the cares and troubles of life, and the aged, who

are in the sore and yellow lead,—all will find relief

in this great Indian medicine.

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains

in the back and lower parts of the body, Head-

aches, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the

Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Head-

aches, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by re-

moving the irregularity, they remove the cause, and

with it all the effects that spring from it.

Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they

contain nothing deleterious to any constitution,

however delicate, their function being to sub-

stitute strength for weakness, which, when properly

used, they never fail to do.

All letters seeking information or advice

will be promptly, freely, and cheerily answered.

Full directions accompany each box.

Price \$1 per box, or six boxes for \$5.

Sent by mail, free of postage on receipt of

price.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.

DR. W. R. MERRIN & CO., Sole Proprietors.

No. 63 Liberty St., N. Y.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

—Extraordinary attraction in the Summer No.,

ready May 20. Splendid Fashion-Plates, new and

exquisite Music, valuable information, Braid and

Embroidery, and seven full-sized Patterns. Only

25 cents; yearly, \$1. With a package of new, full-

size Patterns as a premium. Address

Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC

REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample

experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt,

Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines

perfectly adapted to popular use. They have re-

ceived the highest praise from the Profession, the

Press, and the People, and will always render satis-

faction.

Price of Single Boxes—Cents.

1 Cures Fever, Consumption and Rheumatism, 25

2 Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c., 25

3 Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, 25

4 Paralysis of the Lungs or Stomach, 25

5 Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic, 25

6 Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, 25

7 Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, 25

8 Toothache, Ear-ache, Neuralgia, 25

9 Head-ache, Sick Head-ache, Vertigo, 25

10 Dyspepsia, Weak or Full Stomach, 25

11 Stomachic, Stomach or Painful Periods, 25

12 Pains of the Stomach, 25

13 Croup, Whooping Cough, 25

14 Sore Throat, Erysipelas, 25

15 Rheumatism and Erysipelas of the Face, 25

16 Fever and Ague, Old Agues, 25

17 Pains of the Stomach or Blood, 25

18 Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, 25

19 Whooping Cough, 25

20 Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing, 25

21 For Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs, 25

22 Scrophulous, Enlarged Glands, Swelling, 25

23 General Debility, or Nervous Weakness, 25

24 Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, 25

25 Scrophulous Protrusion, 25

26 Chronic Rheumatism, Traveler's Rheumatism, 25

27 Inflammatory Swelling of the Throat, 25

28 Sore Mouth, or Glandular Swelling of the Throat, 25

29 Urinary Inflammation, 25

30 Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms, 25

31 Sufferings at Change of Life, 25

32 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

33 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

34 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

35 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

36 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

37 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

38 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

39 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

40 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

41 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

42 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

43 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

44 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

45 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

46 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

47 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

48 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

49 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

50 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

51 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

52 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

53 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

54 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

55 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

56 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

57 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

58 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

59 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

60 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

61 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

62 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

63 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

64 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

65 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

66 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

67 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

68 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

69 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

70 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

71 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

72 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

73 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

74 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

75 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

76 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

77 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

78 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

79 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

80 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

81 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

82 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

83 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

84 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

85 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

86 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

87 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

88 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

89 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

90 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

91 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

92 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

93 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

94 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

95 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

96 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

97 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

98 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

99 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

100 Erysipelas and Spots, 25

GEO. M. TRACY'S

NEWLY IMPROVED YOKE

Perfect Fitting Shirt Manufactory,

No. 101 William St., N. Y.

FINE SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER FROM MEASUREMENTS

AND A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WARM UNIFORM GARMENTS,

SUCH AS,

SHAKER KNIT UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

SHAKER FLANNEL DO. DO.

SHAKER FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS

FOR RHEUMATICS,

HEAVY SILK UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

CANTON FLANNEL DO. DO.

ENGLISH MERINO UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

DO. LAMBS WOOL DO. DO.

FINE SHIRTS READY MADE, SUPERIOR SCARFS &

LINEN COLLARS, FOUR PLY TIES,

FINE KID GLOVES, MCLELLAN SCARFS,

DO. BEAVER DO. SATIN & SILK STOCKS,

DO. CASHMERE DO. SUSPENDERS,

SILK GLOVES, PLUSH DO. HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS,

CLOTH DO. DO. DO. CARDIGAN JACKETS,

RINGWOOD GLOVES, GINGHAM CUFFS,

LARGE ASSORTMENT, FLANNEL TRAVELLING

LOW PRICES, SHIRTS

GEO. M. TRACY, AGT.

No. 101 William St.

"DO NOT FORGET THE DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED

News when you come home," will soon be the un-

iversal request of every Father and Husband, as they

leave their home on Thursday mornings. Your family

cannot do without this splendid Weekly.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—As several applications have

been made for album pictures of our Editors, we

are now prepared to fill those orders, at 25 cts. each,

including postage. Address J. W. Alden, Box 431.

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.

The Standard preparation for the Hair. Warranted

in all cases to Restore Faded and Gray Hair and

Whiskers to their ORIGINAL COLOR. It Restores the

Natural Shading of one hair with another, and thus

gives a life-like appearance instead of the dull black

of dyes, so that the most critical observer can not de-

tect its use. It does not require previous scolding and

washing and hours for its application, nor does it

stain the skin, but is as readily applied and easily

wiped from the skin as any hair dressing. It does

not claim to make the hair come in when it has once

fallen out; nothing will do that, whatever may be

advocated to the contrary; but it will prevent it

from falling out, make it soft and silky and cleanse

it, and the scalp from all impurities and humors, and

entirely overcome the bad effects of previous use

of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM.

An appropriate accompaniment to the HIAWATHA, Oils

and Colors the Hair at the same time, and Changes

Light and Red Hair to a beautiful Brown or Black.

Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., 10

University Place, N. Y.

ELECTRICITY.

Doctor A. H. STEVENS is curing all Chronic Dis-

eases, both of ladies and gentlemen, by a new

method in the use of Electricity, without shocks or

pain. Board for a limited number of patients from

abroad, may be had at reasonable rates in the Do-

ctor's family.

A valuable pamphlet of sixteen pages, containing

certificates and other information, sent gratis to all

orders accompanied with a stamp.

Office and residence at No. 1418 S. PENN

Square, Philadelphia, Pa.; being central and accessi-

ble by street cars from every railroad depot in the

city. may 12 p

GREAT MEN, LIVING AND DEAD.—HAN-

COCK, SEWICK, WATSON, HAWTHORN,

MURDOCK, President of Columbia, S. A., and the

DYING GLADIATOR: Who shall be our next Presi-

dent? Portraits, Character, and Biographies, in the

JULY ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. All

new subscribers have it. Double No. 20 cents, or \$2

a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broad-

way, N. Y.

Do not fail to see the exciting, novel, comi- & satiric

and highly interesting graphic illustrations in this

week's number of DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS, the

five paper of America. Every man, lady, & child

will be delighted with it. Price 10 cents. Sold every-

where.

SIGNS OF CHARACTER.—PHYSIOGNOMY,

women, and animals, resemblances in looks and in

character. Local Physiognomy, by the Rev. G. W.

Hooper, D. D. Correspondence between the charac-

ter of a country and of the people thereof. Given

in the JULY DOUBLE NO. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

20 cents, or \$2 a year. New Vol. Subscribers now.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. FREMONT.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

6 copies to one address, 3 mos. for 3 00
10 " " " " " 5 00
5 " " " " " 5 00
10 " " " " " 10 00

The PRINCIPIA will be sent as above to all who send in their orders with cash in advance, and comply with the terms "to one address" for each bundle.

All orders received up to Monday night of each week, will commence with the next Thursday's paper.

SUPPRESSION OF THE REBEL-LION.

The two experiments, and a third in reserve.

Three methods or expedients for putting down the rebellion have been proposed; namely:

1. By renewing the national pledges for the protection of slavery, by promising that the war shall not disturb slavery, and by conducting our military operations accordingly; so as to conciliate the rebels.

2. By ignoring the question and the existence of slavery, altogether, during the war, or so far as possible, maintaining a dignified neutrality between slavery and freedom, protecting slavery at times and in places where that policy best subserves the Union cause, and abolishing it only in times or places when and where it seems a military necessity, or promises, at least, a greater gain than loss to the Union cause.

3. By waging direct and uncompromising war with slavery, the guilty cause and chief support of the rebellion, the eternal antagonism of justice, liberty, free institutions, and the legitimate ends of civil government; incompatible with a restored Union except by a surrender of the whole country to an absolute despotism.

The first of these expedients has been thoroughly tried, has proved a complete failure, and has been professedly abandoned, though the Amnesty Proclamation equivoally strongly in the direction of its resuscitation, so far as possible, by leaving a return to the Union, with the chances of annulling the Proclamation of freedom, through the action of Congress or of the Supreme Court.

The second of these expedients is now in process of trial, as an experiment, and has been, for some time. The war policy pursued during the trial of the first experiment, was partly abandoned by the removal of Gen. McClellan, and by the appointment of more active and earnest men in his place. The general administrative policy was changed from the first to the second experiment by the Proclamations of September 1862, and January 1, 1863. To the present time, that policy has been pursued with as much steadiness and uniformity as, perhaps, should be expected of any process of that character, designed to steer a middle course between moral opposites. It has met with as much success as could be expected from any such incongruous and absurd policy; and yet it is becoming more and more evident that it is to be proved a failure. It has past its meridian, and must soon go the way of its predecessor and be abandoned. A review of the past, and a survey of the present, unitedly indicate this.

The now reigning policy was inaugurated with the confident assumption that although, as was pretended, there was no constitutional authority or warrant for a national abolition of slavery, there was ample facility and authority conveyed by the War Power. The abandonment of exclusive reliance on the War Power is now indicated by the proposal to amend the Constitution in favor of freedom, attests, still further, the futility of all half-way expedients and experiments in grappling with the slaveholding oligarchs who are making war upon our liberties and our nationality.

The grand maxim of the present, the second experiment has been that we have nothing to do against slavery except by a vigorous prosecution of the war, that so far and so rapidly as our armies succeed, slavery will disappear of course, as a necessary incident of the war. Two stubborn facts, however, interpose themselves to prevent our reliance upon this maxim. First, the regions in possession of our forces, are, precisely, the regions exempted from the proclamation of freedom: Second, the regions not in possession of our forces are precisely the regions in which the help of colored soldiers is most needed, which help, the present policy of the Administration precludes us from obtaining.

Look at our armies in Virginia. Why can we not take Petersburg and Richmond? Within the Border States and portions of them exempted from the President's Proclamation of freedom, are colored men sufficient to turn the scale in our favor, if the Administration were but prepared to recognize and treat them as their entire race in this country, as equal brethren, as American citizens. Over and

above all this, and controlling it all, their reigns a being whose favor is the grand "military necessity" of belligerents—a being who never is neutral, though often he punishes both sides. The authenticated revelation of the terms of his favor is this—"Seek judgment," [justice] "Relieve the oppressed." "If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land; but if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured with the sword, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

Are we not in process of being devoured by the sword, now? Is it not high time to give up the second as well as the first of our administrative experiments for putting down the rebellion, as a failure? Is it not high time to insist upon the third, as the only one that promises success, and to select our rulers accordingly? "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God." "When the wicked bear rule, the people mourn." "Judges and officers shall thou make thee, in all thy gates—and they shall judge the people with just judgment."

MISREPRESENTATIONS AND MIS-TAKES,

Respecting the Cleveland Convention.

In addition to the many gross misrepresentations of the Cleveland Convention that have obtained currency in the papers devoted to the Baltimore nominations, there are also mistakes and misapprehensions of which the public should be disabused. At the bottom of most of them lies the unfounded assumption that all Democrats are, of course, copperheads, and devoted to the interests of Slavery, as was a majority of that party before the rebellion. Proceeding on that assumption, it has been considered a dark mark against the Cleveland Convention that it was composed partly of Democrats, thus forgetting the broad line of demarcation between War Democrats of the sentiments of Daniel S. Dickinson, Gen. Butler, John Cochrane and others who have long ago come out strong against slavery, and the pro-slavery peace Democrats, of the Seymour, Wood, and Vallandigham school, who are bitterly opposed to them. It was only the Anti-Slavery Democrats, the War Democrats, that took part in the proceedings at Cleveland, and for the very purpose, as we understand the matter, of forestalling or counteracting the influence of the copperhead faction at the coming Chicago Convention. What measure could be better adapted to that end than the nomination of Gen. Fremont, at Cleveland, by a portion of the Democrats themselves, thus giving notice, beforehand, of their determination, not to be used up by an affiliation with "copperheads" at Chicago, and inviting all true, loyal, liberty loving Democrats to rally with them, under the standard of liberty and Union—well knowing that they could not, even if it were desirable, be persuaded to rally under the flag of Mr. Lincoln. Was it inconsistent for radical abolitionists, like Wendell Phillips, S. S. Foster, Parker Pillsbury, Henry T. Cheever, the editors of the Principia, C. C. Foote, Amos Dresser and many others, to look with favor and hopefulness upon a movement of the War Democrats, in that direction, at such a time, and to unite with them in nominating that time-honored favorite of the Republican party, Gen. Fremont, now become acceptable to them by his pioneer proclamation of freedom (for which Mr. Lincoln, on the demand of Kentucky slaveholders, removed him) and also by his repudiation of the State right to maintain Slavery—in short, his virtual rejection of the radical doctrine?

Even admitting that Mr. Lincoln were equally sound on the slavery question, and that his advisers and his policy were reliable, would there be nothing gained by having the two prominent Presidential candidates of the country, each on anti-slavery platforms, throwing the copperheads into a loan minority, too feeble to support a candidate with any hope of success? What better plan could be devised for killing out the copperheadism that infests the Democratic party than drawing off the honest Democratic masses of that party to the support of such a candidate as Gen. Fremont?

The distinction we have here recognized between anti-slavery War Democrats, and pro-slavery Peace Democrats we perceive, has quite recently been, for the first time, ignored, and in some instances denied, by some of our intelligent and respectable contemporaries. They have come to regard all Democrats as pro-slavery. They have done so, on the alleged ground that, in the recent votes in Congress on issues involving the slavery or anti-slavery question, very nearly all the votes on the side of the House or Senate registered "Democratic" have been cast in favor of slavery and against abolition. From this it seems to have been inferred that all or nearly all the anti-slavery men in Congress belong to the Republican party, and that there are few or no anti-slavery Democrats there. This estimate is even extended by inference from Congress to the country at large! We were surprised to find even the N. Y. Evening Post, itself of Democratic antecedents, falling into this grave error. The cause of it, however, is easily explained. The former classification of Senators and Representatives is no longer in general use. Instead of "Republicans" and "Democrats" it is now "Union men" (or "Union men and Republicans") in one

category and "Democrats" in the other—meaning of course, by this latter term, those "Democrats" who are not regarded "unconditional Union" men, and who are pro-slavery of course! The list in the Tribune Almanac for 1864, is classified in this manner, making no distinction between Republicans and loyal Union Democrats. The same classification is made by the N. Y. Tribune in its Congress news, and by Republican papers generally. So that the numbers of Union Democrats, as distinguished from Republicans, does not appear in the list of votes. And the Post and other papers are thus led to put down all the "Union" votes as "Republican"—or, what amounts to the same thing, it counts none of the "Union" votes as being "Democratic" which is far from being the fact.

If the radical abolitionists who attended the Cleveland Convention, committed an error in making this broad distinction between pro-slavery peace Democrats and anti-slavery War Democrats, or in attempting a co-operation with the latter, they have been misled by high Republican example, and have erred in highly respectable Republican company. Not only have the leading Republican journals of the country, including those of this city, the Tribune, the Times and the Evening Post, until since the Cleveland Convention, been forward to make the distinction, and to claim the War Democrats as worthy allies of Republicans, sometimes denying the existence of any Republican party, and at last professing to bury it in the new Union party organized at Baltimore, but President Lincoln himself has, from the beginning, acted upon the same assumption, and has given a very large portion of his most important appointments to Democrats. Had he always or even generally, been careful to select for his appointees (whether Republican or Democratic) men as earnestly anti-slavery as the War Democrats at the Cleveland Convention—or even anti-slavery at all,—the necessity for a Cleveland Convention might have been spared. Even the N. Y. Independent, that rejects, with horror any alliance, in any way, directly or indirectly with the so-called "Democratic" party and that is astonished at the "unblushing" attempt to bring the Chicago Convention to the support of Fremont, betrays the fact, nevertheless, in the very same sentence, that it hopes to secure the votes of the War Democrats for Mr. Lincoln, whose position on the Slavery question is so notoriously below that of Gen. Fremont, that the latter could not be longer tolerated in command, at the West, by the former!

Why it should be inconsistent for radical abolitionists to unite with War Democrats in supporting Gen. Fremont, while it is perfectly consistent for the Independent to unite with War Democrats in supporting Mr. Lincoln does not clearly appear.

If it be said that some of the planks in the platform adopted at Cleveland, betray too much anxiety to conciliate the Democracy, the same plea in extenuation of the error, may be pertinently urged. The Cleveland Convention, if it erred on these points, was misled by the prevailing tone of Republican journals throughout the country, particularly by those of New York, before specified, and we think we might include the Independent. In respect to the "rights of free speech, free press, and the inviolability of the habeas corpus, save in districts where martial law has been proclaimed" the ground assumed by the Cleveland Convention, had been previously taken by nearly all the loyal and Republican presses of the country, which, with remarkable unanimity had dissented from, and more or less pointedly rebuked, the course of Mr. Lincoln's administration in the principal cases that have occurred. If the sin of affinity with copperheadism or with democracy is to be imputed to the Cleveland Convention on the grounds of these Resolutions, the paternity of the sin may be traced to the journals most earnestly supporting Mr. Lincoln. Nay, the President himself may be implicated in the same, and his apostatized. Why else is Mr. Vallandigham permitted to return from his exile, without molestation?

If it will be alleged that radicals have complained of the administration for its leniency to traitors, and ought now to censure it for undue severity, the answer is easy. The administration has timidly refused to strike, when, where, and how, it should have stricken, and has only stricken when there was least necessity for it, and in ways not regular and authorized. For example: when the copperhead press of this city, about a year ago, was openly predicting and covertly countenancing violent resistance to the draft, and measures were taken by our Governor for getting possession of Fort Lafayette, while an invasion under the rebel General Lee was threatening us with a co-operative visitation, as was predicted by rebel sympathizers abroad, then was a time for placing the city under martial law, suspending the habeas corpus, silencing the incendiary press, and thus preventing the terrible slaughter that followed. But the President, though urged to the measure, neglected or refused to do so. On a recent occasion, without any proclamation of martial law, or suspension of the habeas corpus, the press was punished by suspension, for having committed a mistake—a needless measure—and taken in needless violation of law.

The Monroe doctrine, in opposition to the policy of Mr. Seward, was not more earnestly enunciated by the Cleveland Convention than

by the Republican and Union Representatives in Congress. Was the Cleveland Convention at fault for not contradicting its principles by its nominations?

Many other things might be said, for which we have not time or room now. We must not close, however, without alluding to the singular charge of the Anti-Slavery Standard, that the Cleveland Convention, in declaring that "the Constitution and laws of the United States must be observed and obeyed," pledged itself to the support of the Fugitive Slave law, which anti-slavery men, especially radical abolitionists have always held to be unconstitutional and void. There is no reason to suppose that a single member of the Convention intended any declaration of the character imputed to it, or dreamed that any such construction would or could be put upon it.

LETTER FROM ILLINOIS,

With inquires, and our answers.

GALENA, ILL., June 13, 1864.

Together with the enclosed two dollars and a half for the continuance of my subscription for the Principia, I wish to record my hearty approval of your whole course, as a paper, and to indorse, especially, your nomination of Fremont and radicalism for our next Administration.

I fully believe that the substitution of righteousness for selfish expediency in our government, is all that will save us as a nation.

It is my purpose to advocate this cause and to labor for the promotion of the right kind of men to our offices of national trust.

The Chicago Tribune, which is almost universally taken in the Northwest, and which in many respects is an able and useful paper, exerts a sad influence against the men and principles we desire to establish in our government. Biased by its own private interests, as I have reason to believe, it is blindly devoted to Lincoln, and his corrupt policy, and is exceedingly bitter against Fremont. To counteract its influence, I desire to aid, so far as I can, in the circulation of the Principia, and the truth.

If I was not destitute of means, I would place copies of your paper in the hands of hundreds of voters that it might win.

I find many in Northern Illinois, who will go for Fremont, and there are multitudes more who would, if they were only rightly instructed.

To aid me in answering the objections and evils against Fremont and our cause, I desire to ask you, for information, if you have any more than I have, on the following points:

First, The proofs that Fremont is sound in the principles we advocate. Is he a radical abolitionist—does he believe the Constitution to be against slavery? Will he oppose slavery like Lincoln, merely as a military necessity?

Second, His extravagance and mismanagement in Missouri, and his connection with the reported swindling operations there, by other persons.

Third, The proof of his military ability.

Fourth, Who and what is Cochrane, the nominee for Vice-President?

If you have documents with which I can be supplied, on these subjects, I will make good use of them, if I can obtain them. Also I would like a more full statement of the instances of corruption and unrighteousness under our present administration. L. H. J.

REPLY.

1. We repeat our former statement that Gen. FREMONT is in favor of the abolition of slavery, both as a demand of justice, and as necessary to the suppression of the rebellion and the security of our future. While he believes that the Constitution, properly construed, is sufficient for this, he is in favor of an explanatory amendment, for the removal of all cavil.

2. The charges against him of extravagance and "connection with reported swindling" are without proof, and we believe without foundation.

As a specimen of these charges, we mention the following. He was charged with extravagance in hiring a house at the rent of \$5,000, at the expense of the Government, when, in fact, the use of the house was gratuitously donated to him, during his stay in that place, by a generous and patriotic friend. Another specification was his driving magnificently, in a coach and four. The "coach" was one of the ambulances for the wounded, which he had purchased at his own expense. Having occasion to convey himself and wife, on an emergency, in one of them, over a rough road, with two old cast off army horses, harnessed in mule harnesses, and finding them inadequate to the task, he was forced to harness and hitch on two more, to help himself out of the difficulty, making an appearance somewhat less magnificent than ludicrous, as may well be imagined. While on the subject of "charges" we will allude to a scandalous one, too gross for repetition, of the origin of which we give the statement of a gentleman of our acquaintance, cognizant of the fact. Our informant was on a Democratic Committee, in 1856, in which the story was fabricated for political effect, out of whole cloth, whereupon the gentleman quit the Committee. We hold it a duty to frown indignantly upon such slanders, giving their intended victims a heartier support in consequence of them.

As to "mismanagement in Missouri," the head and front of Gen. Fremont's offending was his driving the rebel forces out of the State, to the disgust of their sympathizers, whose influence at Washington was potent enough to procure a change of "management of Missouri affairs," under which rebel rule was restored and loyal citizens placed under their heels. So notorious is this, that Fremont has, ever since, been the favorite of the earnestly loyal radicals of Missouri, a delegation of whom visited Washington and New York, some time ago. The Convention at Cleveland was, a great measure, the result of their labors, and influence, and a large and enthusiastic delegation of them was in attendance. The call for the Convention was headed by their distinguished Senator of Congress, B. Gratz Brown, one of the most ardent abolitionists in the country. The nomination of Fremont has been ratified by a large and enthusiastic Convention at St. Louis.

3. If Gen. Fremont had given no evidence of military ability, in subordinate stations, why did the Government promote and employ him? If he afterwards gave any evidence of incompetence, why did not the Government call him to account for them, or at least, specify them and remove him, on that ground?

The truth, well known to the country and to the world is, that it was the marked ability and efficiency of Gen. Fremont that troubled his adversaries, and led to his removal, inasmuch as the moment when the whole country—as the public press of that date proves—anticipated for him a glorious victory and the speedy deliverance of the great Southwest—a consummation not yet accomplished.

4. Gen. John Cochrane is a lawyer of this city, holding the office of Attorney General of the State of New York, is a nephew of Gerrit Smith, and was lately a member of Congress. Until the outbreak of the rebellion he was a prominent Democrat of the Old School, class which, like Daniel S. Dickinson, he has been a Union man, a War Democrat, maintaining the necessity of a national abolition of slavery thereby earning the hearty curses of the copperheads, some of whom, by the testimony of Thurlow Weed, (who acted as a runner between the parties), were confidently consulted and flattered by Pres. Lincoln. As to statements of the unrighteous Administration of Mr. Lincoln, it is quite sufficient to refer our correspondent to the files of the Principia.

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACTS.

The House Bill for repealing the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 and, (as we now understand it) so much of the Act of 1793 as related to fugitives from slave labor, has passed the Senate by a strong majority, and only awaits the President's signature to become a law. This unexpected triumph of the cause of freedom, will take the country by surprise, especially when it is noticed that Senator JOHN SHERMAN of Ohio, and Senator LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER of Connecticut, both of them leading Republican Senators, and both of them, but a few weeks since, earnestly opposing in the Senate the repeal of the Act of 1793, have both of them cavied in, on the final vote of repeal, Mr. SHERMAN, who so recently led on the opposition, voting now in the affirmative, and Mr. Foster's name not appearing at all.

There must have been some cause for this sudden conversion of the one and retreat of the other. What was it but the warning voice of the Cleveland Convention, nominating FREMONT, thus giving notice that the rule of the pro-slavery Republican Conservatives at Washington is about to be ended? Who believes that if all the radicals of the country had been prepared to swallow the nominations at Baltimore, committing the country to the prolonged control of the Seward dictatorship of the White House, any such unexpected phenomenon would have been witnessed?

Unless the President shall adventure to veto this Bill, which, under the circumstances of the times, we cannot think probable, a great stride in the right direction will have been taken. So odious an Act, having been once repealed, will not easily be restored. And without its restoration, a reconstruction on the slavery basis, will be difficult.

Another bearing of the repeal, if consummated, will be of almost if not quite equal importance. It will go far toward exploding the old pro-slavery and conservative fiction of the "compromises" and "guarantees" of the Constitution, in favor of slavery. Of all those clauses claimed for this construction the famous "rendition clause" has always been the principle one, the one most confidently and effectively urged. But by this act of repeal, the Senate and House of Representatives have said—and the President, if he signs the bill will say—that, in their judgment, the pro-slavery or conservative exposition of this clause of the Constitution is without foundation. And if the conservative construction of this clause fails, all the others fail with it, leaving the guarantees of universal freedom without limitation or restriction. The amendment of the Constitution may then be spared, and an act of universal liberation need not be longer delayed.

The nation's gratitude is due to Hon. CHARLES SUMNER of Massachusetts, for his

determined, full efforts to free the Senate. His and of her in

ABOLITION.

We hail with national Convention in their in that State people and cause to hope, importance. Maryland with states of the which will between slave ington will Delaware, will be able to Among the m we gladly we in Maryland, pal of the 1 brighter ind gratitude.

Inter-State tory has been Sumner, in the priation bill, State slavery, for Saturday, mark another slavery.

FROM

The follow the Cleveland Freedom Club

To the Clergy

Gentlemen of the threaten fair, and to palpable even tational def weakness and body of Amer affirm, in which summ time has com er," and to d ples and mea basis of all ri also secure

And with t dictatorial s duly consider and, of prom practical mea the next Exe and legislati ciples and en far as consen policy, may incorporated gross.

Your mem main thing, in membered R equal before forever our between whi to suggest th portant amen dly consider

I. The frat Conventions come so well their condem time in dem and, to fore "nominating President, an suggest that, Constitution providing for President, Ju the heads of the Post-Mas officers whose wise provide to wit: That

The Peop vote in the deposit in th men as they dent the nex so many of t a majority of ing, shall the specifying th again; and jority of all name having duly elected but shall be see; and the y, shall the from the tw numbers of before, and number will United State tional electi shall be elec

II. And fr Collectors of ordinates of the States ar ing the local

determined, persevering, and finally successful. His State may well be proud of him, and of her influence exerted through him.

ABOLITION IN MARYLAND.

We hail with joy the action of the Constitutional Convention in Maryland, incorporating in their draft a clause abolishing slavery in that State. Should it be adopted by the people and carried into effect, as we have reason to hope, the event will be one of great importance. The geographical position of Maryland will enable it to connect all the free states of the North, with the national Capitol, which will never, hereafter, be put up between slave states. The atmosphere of Washington will be the purer for it; and little Delaware, lying between free states will not be able to maintain slavery much longer. Among the many dark features of the present, we gladly welcome the prospects of liberation in Maryland, along with the Congressional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Acts, among the brighter indications that call for devout gratitude.

Inter-State Slave-trade.—Another victory has been achieved in the Senate by Mr. Sumner, in the insertion, in the Civil Appropriation bill, of a clause interdicting the interstate slave-trade. [See our Congress News for Saturday.] If this becomes law, it will mark another step towards the extinction of slavery.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The following is a memorial addressed to the Cleveland Convention from the Worcester Freedom Club:

Freedom Club Rooms,
Worcester, Mass., May, 1864.

Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens:—In view of the threatening aspects of our national affairs, and to avert the impending calamities, palpable everywhere, and latent in our constitutional defects and in our administrative weakness and duplicity, we, as a patriotic body of American citizens, are constrained to affirm, in the language of one of the calls which summons your assembling, "that the time has come for the people to confer together," and to deliberate freely upon the principles and measures which constitute the true basis of all righteous government, and which alone secure the prosperity of a nation.

And with this view, but in no dogmatic nor dictatorial spirit, we ask the Convention to duly consider the propriety, and the importance, of promulgating a platform of radical, practical measures, to be the guiding star for the Executive and Congress, in policy and legislative enactments; and that the principles and suggestions here set forth, in so far as consonant with justice, which is sound policy, may be substantially and in essence incorporated among those measures of progress.

Your memorialists, while insisting, as the one thing, in the reconstruction of our dismembered Republic, that all men be made equal before the law, and that henceforth and forever our Government know no difference between white men and black men, beg leave to suggest the following, as, in their view, important amendments of the Constitution, to be duly considered:

I. The frauds and chicanery of nominating Conventions of "elected delegates," have become so well understood that their mention is their condemnation; therefore, not to waste time in demonstrating a foregone conclusion, and, to forever dispense with the mediation of "nominating conventions," in the election of President and all other elective officers, we suggest that, at the earliest convenience, the Constitution of the United States be amended, providing for the election of President, Vice-President, Justices of the Supreme Court, all the heads of executive departments, especially the Post-Master General, and all other national officers whose election to office is not otherwise provided for, in the following manner, to wit: That,

The People, constitutionally qualified to vote in the election of President, informally deposit in the Ballot Box the name of such man as they may severally wish to be President the next term, and no longer. Then, from among the names as had, in the aggregate, a majority of all the votes cast at that ballot-box, shall the voters select a name, the ballot specifying the office, and in due time, ballot again; and upon count, if any man have a majority of all the votes cast for that office, the name having received that majority shall be duly elected President for the ensuing term; but shall be ineligible to re-election to that office; and then, if no name receive such majority, shall the Voters again select one name from the two having received the highest two numbers of votes for President, and vote as before, and the name receiving the highest number will be duly elected President of the United States of America. And all the national elective officers, as above suggested, shall be elected in the same manner.

II. And further, we would suggest that the Collectors of Customs and the principal subordinates of the Custom House, be elected by the States and Districts of the States including the locality of the Custom House.

III. And further, that all local post-masters be elected, and their salaries fixed and paid by the people of the locality their office serves, or in which it is situated. The rates of postage, the regulations of the offices, and the establishment of mail routes, and the compensation for carrying the mail to be established or fixed by rules of National Law.

New Party Crystallizations.

The Worcester Freedom Club, among the measures taken for the consolidation of late Republicans and Democrats with the Radical Democracy, have adopted the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, the action of the Baltimore Convention in nominating Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, has foreclosed all hope of a change of administration under the dominant party; and whereas the continuance for another term of the hitherto vacillating and impotent policy of the Lincoln administration—marked as it has been by a want of clear and high-toned principle that has disgraced the nation abroad, and is rapidly alienating the truly loyal at home—would, in our judgment, be one of the greatest calamities that could befall the Republic, therefore, with patriotic purpose to do all that is possible to prevent such a calamity, the Worcester Freedom Club hereby declares its cordial acceptance of the Platform adopted by the Cleveland National Convention, and incorporates itself as an integral member of the progressive Party of the age, "The Radical Democracy." And, flinging to the breeze the present living embodiment of its principles—Freemont and Cochrane—and pledging ourselves to the maintenance of the platform and the support of its candidates, we call upon every lover of true democratic liberty to rally to our standard.

Resolved also, That while, in our judgment, the taking of the two candidates for the Presidency, and Vice Presidency, as the Baltimore Convention have done, from Slave States either in open or ill-suppressed rebellion, is fraught with danger to the Republic, and is just cause of offense to the loyal North, the name of Fremont is, under God, a tower of strength for true patriots, and for all who think it of consequence to have in the Presidency a leader with positive principles for his guide, rather than a politician whose only pilot is shifting Expediency, and his only law Ultimate Necessity.

MORE NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSION.

"The Principia" under the ban.

Our Publisher has received authentic notification from an agent of the Principia that its circulation among the soldiers is interdicted, in a portion of the army. The reason assigned by the military commander, was the position of the paper in respect to the official course of President Lincoln. Whether the military suppression of the Principia is to be a part of the programme for promoting the Baltimore nominations, and to what sections of the country the operation is to be extended, remains to be seen. But abolitionists, we trust, will begin to inquire whether the Cleveland Convention was in error, or was sympathizing with copperheads, because, in its platform, it inserted a paragraph affirming the rights of free speech and a free press.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Our readers who visit the city of New York can spend an hour or two with profit to themselves, among the natural curiosities of Barnum's American Museum, on Broadway, near the City Park. But, in addition to all this, there are some things to be seen there, which are to be parts and parcels of the history of this country, and especially the slaveholder's rebellion. Not the least among them is Miss Major PAULINE CUSHMAN, a Union scout, who was captured by the rebels, and sentenced to death by the rebel General Bragg, but afterwards rescued and restored to her liberty by Gen. Rosecrans's command. For further particulars the reader is referred to the advertisement in another column, but better still, to Miss Cushman herself, who, for the present, continues to give her startling narrative at the Museum daily. It is richly worth the quarter.

The Atlantic Monthly, for July, the opening number of the Fourteenth Volume, has appeared. It commences with "The Wife's Story," by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills," after which we have a paper from *Gail Hamilton*, "Glorious in the Good;" "Saadi," a short critique on that wise old Oriental, by Ralph Waldo Emerson; "Wet-Weather Work," another of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell's pleasant series of bibliographical-agricultural articles; "Mexico," by G. Reynolds; "The Ring," the conclusion of a tale by Harriet E. Prescott; "On Horseback into Oregon," by Fitz Hugh Ludlow; "Ice Period in America," by Professor Agassiz; "Houses and Home Papers," by Harriet Beecher Stowe; "Hawthorne," by Oliver Wendell Holmes; "A Scene from the Deliver Romance," by Nathaniel Hawthorne; "Currency," by George S. Lang; "Meyerbeer," by Francis Williams; and "The May Campaign in Virginia," by "Carleton." The poems are, "Palingenesis," by Henry W. Longfellow; "The Return of the Birds," by William Cullen Bryant; "Watching," and "In the Memory of J. W. and R. W.," by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The Continental Monthly, for July, presents the following table of contents: "An Army: Its Organization and Movements," by Lieut. Col. C. W. Tolles, A. Q. M.

Second Paper; "Æneid," Chapters VIII. and IX.; "American Slavery and Finances," by Hon. Robert J. Walker; "The Cross," by E. Foxton; "The English Press," by Nicholas Rowe, London; "Life on a Blockade," by the Author of "The Last Cruise of the Monitor;" "Buckle, Draper; Church and State," Fourth Paper, by Edward B. Freeland; "Look-Out Mountain," by Alfred B. Street; "One Night," by Julius Wilcox; "Aphorisms," by Rev. Asa Colton; "James Fenimore Cooper on Secession and State Rights," by Charles K. Tuckerman; "The Resurrection Flower," by M. E. Dodge; "Recognition," by Virginia Vaughan; "The Seven-Hundredth Birthday of a German Capital," by Prof. Andrew Ten Brook; "The Danish Sailor," by G. T. M.; "American Civilization," by Lieut. Egbert Phelps, U. S. A.; "Church Music," by Lucia D. Pichowska; Literary Notices.

Blackwood's Magazine, for June, presents the following table of contents: "Tony Butler, Part IX.," "Life of Sir Wm. Napier, K. C. B.," "Chronicles of Cardingford, The Perpetual Curate—Part XII.," "The Public School Report," "Letters from the Principals," "Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, and Other Things in General, Part V.," and "The Crisis of Parties."

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, JUNE 20.
SENATE.

Mr. Hale reported a bill to repeal the act appropriating \$25,000 for a naval hospital at Kittery, Me. Mr. Morrill introduced a bill authorizing the sale of Custom-Houses, wharves, docks, and naval hospitals, and the lands on which they are located when no longer needed, placing the proceeds in the United States Treasury. The bill to prohibit the discharge of persons liable to military duty by reason of the payment of money, was called up by Mr. Wilson, the question being on his amendment, that every person who shall be drafted and serve honorably for the period of one year, shall receive a bounty of \$100 and an honorable discharge, and a similar bounty proportionate to his term of service for a less period. No vote on the main question was taken.

HOUSE.

A bill was introduced to prohibit the interstate slave-trade. Mr. Upton made a report declaring that John G. Scott is entitled to retain his seat as Representative from the 11th Congressional District of Missouri. Laid over for the present. Mr. Kinney offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Post-Office and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the existing law as prohibits carrying newspapers and other printed matter in the overland California mails. Mr. Ross offered a resolution that all persons not in the military or naval service of the United States who have been arrested and imprisoned without process of law, and relieved without trial, are entitled to the same pay and mileage, for being deprived of their liberty, as members of Congress.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21.
SENATE.

Mr. Hale reported the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to amend the contract with John Ericsson for the construction of the two floating batteries, Dictator and Puritan. Mr. Pomeroy reported the bill to secure to persons in the military and naval service of the United States homesteads on forfeited estates in the insurrectionary districts. Mr. Chandler moved to take up the bill to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western Continents, and the motion was agreed to. A long discussion followed, when the bill was passed by about 21 to 16. Mr. Sumner moved to take up the House bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave act, which was debated at some length. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill supplementary to the several acts for enrolling and calling out the national forces, which was ordered to be printed. The Yeas and Nays were then called upon the motion to take up the bill repealing the Fugitive Slave law, and the motion was carried. Mr. Morgan, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to prohibit the discharge of persons from liability to military duty by reason of the payment of money, and for other purposes.

HOUSE.

Mr. Schenck made an adverse report, which was laid on the table, on the petition of certain citizens who have been confined in Rebel prisons, asking that they be allowed the same pay and rations as soldiers of the United States Army. Mr. Schenck made an adverse report on the resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of reporting a bill for the pay of the officers and soldiers who have not been mustered into the service. Mr. Schenck reported a bill providing that paymasters and military storekeepers of ordinance shall have the same rank, pay and emoluments as captains of ordinance, but have no command. Mr. Garfield reported a joint resolution that Major Brinton, paymaster, be credited with \$2,600,000, being the amount under his charge, destroyed by the burning of the steamer Ruth. Postponed until the second Tuesday in December. Mr. Pendleton made a report on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. Adopted. Mr. Kellogg made an adverse report on the resolution instructing them to inquire what further legislation is necessary to prevent substitute breakers from procuring substitutes. Mr. Schenck reported a bill with reference to the draft, which he explained. After debate the House voted on the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, repealing the commutation clause. The question was decided in the affirmative, by Yeas 100, Nays 50. The second section was also stricken out. The further discussion was terminated by the arrival of the hour for a recess. At the evening session the House resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad act.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.
SENATE.

The House bill to authorize the President of the United States to negotiate with certain Indian tribes in Oregon for a relinquishment of certain rights secured to them by treaty

was passed. Mr. McDougal introduced, a resolution in reference to foreign occupation, which, in fact, reaffirms the eleventh "plank" of the Baltimore platform, and moved that it lie on the table and be printed. Mr. Sumner moved to take up the House bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, which motion was rejected, 23 to 14. Mr. Powell moved to take up the bill to prevent military interference in elections and for other purposes, and offered certain amendments. After a long debate the bill as amended was passed, 19 to 13. The Senate bill to promote the efficiency of the navy was passed. The Senate bill for the establishment of a Navy Yard and depot at Cairo, was debated at some length and passed, by 28 Yeas to 3 Nays. The bill appropriates \$200,000 for buildings and improvements, the site to be governed by the corporate authorities of Cairo. Mr. Hale called up the joint resolution to amend the contract between the Secretary of the Navy and John Ericsson for the construction of the war vessels Puritan and Dictator, and explained the reasons for giving Mr. Ericsson relief.

HOUSE.

It was resolved, the Senate concurring, that the present session of Congress be closed on Thursday, June 30th. Mr. Dawes reported that Charles W. Corrigan is not entitled to a seat as Representative from the 6th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, but that Russell M. Thayer is entitled to retain the seat he now occupies. Laid on the table. Mr. Dawes also made a report in the Arkansas election case, accompanied by a joint resolution in relation to the different States which have been declared by the President's Proclamation to be in rebellion. Mr. Brown, from the minority of the Committee, presented a minority report. Consideration postponed until Saturday. Mr. Scofield reported that John Kline is not entitled to a seat as Representative from the 11th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, but that Leonard Myers is entitled to retain the seat which he now occupies. Laid over. The House resumed the consideration of the bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph act. Without concluding the subject, the House went into Committee on the \$109,000,000 loan. After debate, the question was then taken on striking out the following words: "All Bonds, Treasury Notes, and other obligations of the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority." It was decided in the affirmative by Yeas 61, Nays 44. Without coming to a conclusion on the bill, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.
SENATE.

Fugitive Slave Act.—The House bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave act came up as the special order.

Mr. Davis addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the measure. He said it was a declared object of the law to return slaves to their masters. This was clearly the intention of the framers of the Constitution, and it was an end of the question to say that these men intended to say that these provisions were intended to embrace slaves. "Persons bound to service or labor" was intended to mean African slaves. He argued that the Fugitive Slave bill was entirely within the scope of the Constitution, and quoted largely to show that the framers of the Constitution intended that fugitive slaves should be rendered up. Otherwise, he said, Virginia and other Slave States would have never given up their imperial reign over the territory, which, since that time, has spread so widely. The men of that day, who have marched through the storms of the Revolution, accepted this grant in good faith, and not a man of them to-day, if they could return to the earth, would have a soul which would not revolt at the outrage on good faith about to be perpetrated. That this measure proposed now was only another among the accumulating evidences of the degeneracy of the present evil times, and that any man understanding the history of this provision for the return of slave property, and having sworn to support the Constitution, could recklessly urge the repeal of these constitutional guarantees, was of those instances of moral profligacy and delinquency which could not be sustained by the most degenerate of men. While the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) cries aloud against the injuries done to the poor and oppressed African, he could show, as he had heretofore shown, that New England had adhered to slave labor as long as she could make profit of it, and until she found that her climate was too right for it to be made profitable. Then she resorted to white labor as more profitable. We all know, however, that New England continued the slave trade and the smuggling of slaves into Louisiana and the lower Mississippi after the law prohibiting the slave-trade went into effect. Mr. Davis then proceeded to show the inconsistency of those who, while contending for the equality of the African race, expelled them socially. For his part, every emotion of his soul and every pulsation of his heart admonished him that he was of superior race to the negro. The Senator from Massachusetts, then, as he is a bachelor, has he not selected one of Africa's sable daughters and led her to the altar? [Laughter.]

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) moved the following clause to be substituted for the bill: That no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any laws or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due, and Congress shall pass all necessary and proper laws for the rendition of all such persons.

Mr. SAULSBURY made an earnest appeal to the Senate to delay action upon this great question of changing our organic law until the country should get over its great national strife, and men's heads become cool. He insisted that this was no time to agitate such a question as repealing this law.

Mr. SAULSBURY's amendment was rejected—Yeas 9; Nays, 29.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to strike out the following clause: "That Sections 3 and 4 of an act entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, passed February 12th, 1793."

Rejected, 22 to 17. The bill was then passed, Yeas 27, Nays 12, as follows (Unionists in Roman, Democrats in Italic):

Yeas.—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Foote, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Hicks, Howard, Howe, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kansas), Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson.

Nays.—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle, and Willey.

It is as follows, and only needs the signature of the President:

That Sections three and four of an act entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, passed February 12th, 1793, and an act entitled an act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, passed February 12th, 1793, passed September, 1850, and the same are hereby repealed.

HOUSE.

The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the law of March, 1853, which extends the time within which patentees who have neglected to pay the final balance fees within six months from the passage of this act, to secure their patents. The House in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union resumed the consideration of the new loan bill. A long debate ensued. The Committee acted on and agreed to Mr. Stevens' substitute for the first section—Yeas 72, Nays 51. The House, however, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, refused to concur in the action of the Committee, by a vote of 59 against 80. The House also refused to concur in Mr. Pomeroy's substitute for the second section, by 44 against 81. The bill was then passed without a division, the Yeas and Nays having been demanded and refused.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

SENATE.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill to amend the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the Navy. Mr. Sherman reported back the House bill making an appropriation for certain civil expenses of the Government. On the bill to provide for the repair and preservation of certain public works, the Senate receded from its amendments. The bill for the promotion of commerce and the improvement of navigation was passed. The loan bill was received from the House, and referred to the Committee on Finance. The bill for the increased facilities of telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States and the Territory of Idaho was passed. The bill in addition to the several acts concerning intercourse with loyal and disloyal States was postponed until to-morrow. Mr. Collamer reported a bill to provide salaries in lieu of commissions for Post-masters. Mr. Davis tried, unsuccessfully, to get in some new Peace resolutions. The bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses was proceeded with in Committee of the Whole.

HOUSE.

A bill was passed to carry into effect the Treaty for the final settlement of the title concerning the Honduras Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Company. A bill enabling the Assay Office at New-York to make more prompt returns for deposits in bullion was passed. The contested election case of Lindsey against Scott, from the 11th Congressional District of Missouri, was settled by a resolution confirming Mr. Scott in his seat. The resolution declaring that John Kline is not entitled to a seat as Representative from the 11th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, but that Leonard Myers is entitled to retain his seat, was passed. The contested election case from the 6th Congressional District of Pennsylvania was settled by a resolution declaring that Charles W. Corrigan is not entitled to the seat, but that Russell Thayer is entitled to retain the seat now occupied by him. The House took up the House bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad act, the object being to facilitate the construction of the road by modification of some of the provisions of the original bill. Most of the amendments offered were rejected, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and lies on the table for a third reading. The House took up the Senate bill to establish a Navy-Yard Depot at or near Cairo, Ill. A long debate ensued, when, without vote, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25.
SENATE.

The bills providing for compensation to Post-masters by salaries instead of commissions and for the improvement of the Government Insane Hospital Grounds, were passed. Bills were reported for the regulation of the distribution of prize money and to increase the salaries of the judges and arbiters appointed under the treaty with England for the suppression of the slave trade. The Conference Committee on the bill to prevent smuggling made a report, which was concurred in. The House Four hundred Million Loan Bill was reported back from the Finance Committee and ordered to be printed. The report of the Conference Committee appointed to adjust the disagreements of the two Houses on the Internal Revenue bill was submitted and adopted. As the report was also concurred in by the House of Representatives, the bill now only needs the President's signature to be a law. As now finally fixed upon, the tax on whiskey will be \$1.50 per gallon after the 1st of July proximo till the 1st of February next, after which latter period it will be \$2 per gallon. On incomes the tax is five per cent on all over \$600, and not exceeding \$5,000; on incomes from \$5,000 to \$10,000 seven and a half per cent; exceeding \$10,000, ten per cent.

The consideration of the civil appropriation bill was continued in Committee of the Whole, from the previous day. Mr. Sumner's amendment to prohibit the interstate slave trade was rejected by twenty to thirteen. Amendments were adopted appropriating ten thousand dollars to publish the continuation of Schoolcraft's work on the Indians, allowing colored persons to appear as witnesses in the courts of the United States, consolidating Various Western Territories into fewer land districts, and for other purposes. After considerable discussion the committee rose and the bill was reported to the Senate, when Mr. Sumner's amendment to put an end to the interstate slave trade was again voted on and adopted, and the bill was then passed, there being only four negative votes. The bill relative to the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts was called up, but was laid aside without being considered, and the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph act was passed, and the Conference Committee's report on the Internal Revenue bill was concurred in, and then the bill amendatory of the Enrollment act was taken up, and the speeches on it occupied the remainder of the day. The principal point at issue was the proposition to repeal the \$300 commutation clause; but the discussion took a wide range and was participated in, by various members on both the Republican and Democratic sides. The debate was a very animated one throughout, and at times, became very personal and bitter. Messrs. Garfield and Schenck of Ohio were the only members who advocated an abrogation of the draft commutation. Mr. Odell of Brooklyn strongly opposed it, at the same time urging a vigorous prosecution of the war till the Rebels are conquered, and avowing his determination to support the Government in all its efforts for this purpose. Mr. F. Wood made a speech denouncing the war, and insisting that it should be immediately stopped. He became so offensive and violent in his remarks that he was hissed by members—a manifestation of disapprobation which is not remembered to have been ever before shown a Representative on the floor of the House. No vote on the bill was reached.

THE WAR.

The Situation in Virginia.—No decisive change has occurred. Reliable particulars of army movements are meagre, but we are prepared to give general outlines. Grant has swung his army around to the south of Petersburg, closely followed by Gen. Lee. Our troops have cut the Petersburg and Weldon railroad. The object of Gen. Grant is evidently to cut the rebel communications, and take Petersburg and Richmond by siege, if there is no more expeditious method of doing the work. Some severe skirmishing has occurred. The enemy discovered the flank movement, while it was in progress, and surprised the Second corps, on Wednesday, by a sudden attack. The fighting was very heavy, resulting in a loss to us of some 1,500 killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners. On Friday the 18th corps were attacked by Hoke's brigade, and severe fighting occurred, which resulted favorably to our forces, the rebel brigade being completely cut up. The rebels still retain possession of the Danville railroad. Gen. Hunter has succeeded in destroying a portion of the Central railroad in the vicinity of Staunton, of the Gordonsville and Lynchburg railroad, and of an important portion of the James River Canal. He is now said to be "successfully pressing forward to the point in Western Virginia to which he was ordered." The rebels report that a severe fight occurred before Lynchburg in which Gen. Hunter was worsted.

There was a smart fight at White-House on Tuesday of last week, Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee and Wade Hampton attacking our forces there under Gen. Abercrombie. They were successfully repulsed, our gunboats participating in the engagement. Gen. Sheridan arrived in time to assist in finishing up the enemy.

The President paid a visit to Gen. Grant's headquarters, early last week. He is said to have returned "satisfied with the condition of things, and confirmed in his confidence in Grant's extraordinary qualities as a commander." It is stated that Gen. Grant is in the very best of spirits, and confident of a successful result.

The Situation in Georgia.—Under date of the 21st (evening) Gen. Sherman reports:

"It has rained almost incessantly, in spite of which our lines have been pressed forward steadily, and an important position has been gained by Gen. Howard. The enemy made a desperate attempt to retake this position last night, making seven distinct assaults on Gen. Whitaker's brigade of Stanley's division, and losing not less than seven or eight hundred men. Two hundred killed were left on Whitaker's front. The assault was followed by a heavy fire of artillery, under which the position was fortified and is now safe. Our cavalry is across Noonday Creek on our left, and one brigade of the Twenty-third corps is across Noonday Creek on the right, but the rebel left is behind a swamp, and the rains prevent any advance. The fighting has been quite severe at all points, the enemy resisting stubbornly and attempting the offensive whenever he can."

No later official accounts have been received, but we are informed by newspaper correspondents that large numbers of rebels are deserting to our lines, that the enemy are making extensive preparations to defend Atlanta, that Gen. Sherman is confident of victory, and that the army, though almost worn out with hard fighting, are in the best of spirits and anxious to end the matter now.

Guerrillas.—Last week a gang of guerrillas, under command of Captain Jesse, made a dash at the railroad below Lebanon junction, Kentucky, but retired without doing any damage. He then made an attack upon Bardstown, which was garrisoned by twenty-five men of the Invalid corps, who surrounded without firing a gun, notwithstanding assistance was being hurried forward to them. Jesse then made good his escape.

Guerrillas are still active upon the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. A steamer, which arrived at Memphis from New Orleans recently, was fired into seven times between Vicksburg and Memphis; and the rebels on the Arkansas river have succeeded in capturing the steam transport Iago above Arkansas post.

LATER.

There is no further official news, and little of any character, from our armies in the field. Latest intelligence from the Army of the Potomac is up to Sunday morning. Some skirmishing is reported to have occurred, but no par-

ticular advantage has been gained. Gen. Sheridan has rejoined the army. He fought his way back splendidly, protecting his wagon trains, which covered an extent of six miles—his entire cortege extended twenty miles—and crossed the river in safety, near Fort Powhattan, our gunboats protecting his pontoons. His loss was 500 men. The enemy are strongly fortified, and prospects now are that a lengthy siege must precede our possession of Petersburg and Richmond.

There is nothing further from Gen. Sherman.

The expedition of General Palmer, from Newbern, into the centre of North Carolina, has returned, and reports favorably of its progress. They destroyed the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, near Goldsboro; and immense quantities of rebel stores. They found the country almost deserted, and easily captured the few troops left to guard the road.

By dispatches from Memphis we learn that a train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was attacked by guerrillas near Collierville on the 23d. Two soldiers were killed and eight wounded; one citizen was also killed and two wounded. Six soldiers, who jumped from the train during the attack, were captured and taken to the woods. One of them, who escaped, reports that his companions were murdered by the guerrillas.

P. S. Official intelligence from Gen. Grant has been received, to the effect that all the railroads leading to Richmond have been cut.

Gen. Sherman met with a serious repulse in Georgia on the 27th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Postponement of the Chicago Convention.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee, held in New York on the 22d day of June, 1864, it was voted, that in deference to the desire of a very large number of the leading members of the Conservative Union Democratic party throughout the Union, the meeting of the Democratic National Convention be postponed to Monday, August 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Chicago.

AUGUST ELMONT, Chairman.
FREDERICK O. PIERCE, Secretary.

Hudson River Baptist Association.—At a recent meeting of the Hudson River Baptist Association the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, in the endeavors of our Government to suppress the rebellion which threatens us, to gain signal and complete triumph over the rebels who sustain that rebellion, whether by open violence or secret sympathy, to remove and destroy the causes which have produced it, to maintain the authority of our laws and the unity of our nation imperiled by it, we will, as Christian citizens and patriots, continue to give the Government our confidence, our prayers and our hearty support.

Resolved, That while we desire, humbly and persistently, to acknowledge the just cause which allies with the horrors of war a sinning and ungrateful people, we would earnestly pray for peace—a peace honorable and permanent, and secured so soon and in such a way as may consist with the purposes of Divine wisdom and goodness to grant.

Resolved, That while we regard this great conflict as not for our own land and age alone, but involving the existence of free institutions, the rights of humanity, and the progress of our race, it is the duty of all good men, everywhere, most fervently to pray that all who whose hands are intrusted the conduct of our national affairs, may be actuated by no selfish or unholy motives but be so controlled and directed as to secure the approval of Almighty God.

The Abolition of slavery in Maryland.—The Constitutional Convention of Maryland, in session at Annapolis, has passed by a vote of 53 Yeas against 27 Nays, the following article of the Bill of Rights.

"Hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free."

An interesting incident.—Miss Mauda Thuston, daughter of the late Cornelius Thuston of Williamsburg, Mass. was married a few weeks since at Oxford, Ohio, to the Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, after an engagement of thirteen years. Preparations for their wedding were being made twelve and a half years ago, when Mr. Fairbanks was imprisoned in Kentucky for assisting slaves to escape, and he has just been released. During all this time Miss Thuston did not relax her efforts to secure his release.

Action of the Grand Jury in relation to the Government seizure of the World and Journal of Commerce.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
June 14, 1864.

To the Grand Jury:

In compliance with the request of the chief magistrate, and in deference to the charge of the court, I have the honor to submit to you officially—first, whether it is the sense of the grand inquest that an investigation be had into the matters comprised by the executive and court's communication; second, whether the investigation be with view of presentment of the general government by way of protest or of indictment of subordinates &c; third, what day the jury will assign for discussion and examination, that I may not embarrass witnesses in other cases.

Answered please find a brief, in the nature of an official communication. With great respect, your obedient servant, A. OAKLEY HALL.

Court of General Sessions, at June term of 1864.—Now comes the district attorney of the county of New York, and in behalf of the people informs the Grand Inquest: 1st, That heretofore, in the month of May, 1864, William G. Hallock, publisher of No. 91 Wall street, was feloniously and forcibly, and without his will, and without lawful authority, seized in this country, and confined, at the instance of John A. Dix and others (whose names can be furnished to the grand inquest), against the peace of the people and their dignity. 2d, That in the same month, by the joint orders of said John A. Dix and William Hayes, the premises jointly possessed at 91 Wall street, by said Hallock, and William C. Prime, and David M. Stone, and David A. Hale were forcibly, and with armed violence, riotously and routously

entered by Captain Candy and Lieutenant Wallace, of the Invalid corps, and said Hallock, Prime, Stone and Hale then and there were forcibly ejected and evicted from said premises, together with divers of their subordinates, and that by armed men, under orders aforesaid, and under command of said Candy and Wallace, said ejection and eviction was forcibly maintained for several days, also against the peace of the people and their dignity. (3). That by like orders and in like manner, about the same time, the premises of Manton Marble, at corner of Park row and Beekman street, were also entered, and himself and subordinates forcibly evicted therefrom, and said eviction maintained for several days by Lieutenant Gabriel Tuttle and Sergeants Erastus Rorick and William Smith and others under their command; also against the peace of the people and their dignity, therefore, the district attorney prays that the grand jury direct him to subpoena Messrs Stone, Hallock, Hall, Prime and Marble, and such other witnesses as may appear expedient in respect of said allegations of forcible entry, seizure, and not above detailed. A. OAKLEY HALL, District Attorney.

June 14, 1864.

Information returned into court indorsed as follows:

Resolved, that the grand inquest respectfully represent to the honorable court that in their judgment it is inexpedient to examine into the subject referred to in the communication of the Executive of the State and the charge of the court—namely, the action of the general government as to certain newspapers in this city.

C. MASON, Foreman.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR., Secretary.

June 24.

Action of Gov. Seymour, in view of the action of the Grand Jury.—Gov. Seymour has written a letter to District Attorney Hall to the effect that in the matter of the seizure of the *World and Journal of Commerce*, the Grand Jury, in disregard of their oaths "to diligently inquire into and true presentment make of all such matters and things as should be given them in charge, have refused to make such inquiries, and declare that "it is inexpedient to examine into the subject referred to in the charges of the Court" with respect to such seizures.

He says it becomes his duty under the express requirement of the Constitution "to take care that the laws of the State are faithfully executed;" that if the Grand Jury, in pursuance of the demands of the law and obligations of their oaths, had inquired into the matter given them in charge by the Court and the public prosecutor, their decision, whatever it might have been, would have been entitled to respect; and as they have refused to do their duty, the subject of the seizure of these journals should at once be brought before some proper magistrate.

Fremont Ratification Meeting in St. Louis.—A Fremont Ratification meeting was held in St. Louis, on the evening of the 25th. A brief press dispatch ventures to assert that it was "very respectable in point of numbers and quite enthusiastic."

Gold.—There has been quite a flurry in the gold market, during the past week, the metal in question having been variously quoted at from 210 and 238. This is quite the reverse of the effect expected to have been produced by the passage of the "Gold Bill." It is accounted for from the fact that a large number of persons having recklessly made heavy contracts in gold, are now called upon to fulfill them, and are obliged to purchase at any price. The effect will be only temporary. Gold is now very fluctuating. Considerable effort is being made, by a certain class, to secure the repeal or modification of the Gold Bill, but it will probably prove unsuccessful.

Arrest.—Mr. Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent, and publisher of the *N. Y. Evening Post* has been arrested by Marshal Murray on a warrant issued by Commissioner Betts, on the application of Mr. Wilson, Special Counsel of the Navy Department. The charges are very serious, embracing fraud, bribery, and the transmission of false vouchers. Mr. Henderson has published a card denying the charges brought against him, and entreating the public to consider him innocent unless he can be proved guilty.

Fremont Ratification Meeting in Syracuse.—We receive through the medium of a Syracuse daily journal, an account of a large and enthusiastic Fremont Ratification meeting, held in that city, on the 24th. Notwithstanding the unusual attractions of the various places of amusement, and the refusal of the administration organs to notice or publish the call for the meeting, the City Hall was filled at an early hour, with a radical and enthusiastic assemblage. Speeches were made by Dr. Joslyn, W. Miles and H. L. Green, wherein radical anti-slavery and anti-shoddy sentiments were advanced. They were enthusiastically applauded. A Fremont Club was organized. A fine military and musical display added to the brilliancy of the occasion.

Fremont Ratification Meeting in New York.—We receive through the medium of a Syracuse daily journal, an account of a large and enthusiastic Fremont Ratification meeting, held in that city, on the 24th. Notwithstanding the unusual attractions of the various places of amusement, and the refusal of the administration organs to notice or publish the call for the meeting, the City Hall was filled at an early hour, with a radical and enthusiastic assemblage. Speeches were made by Dr. Joslyn, W. Miles and H. L. Green, wherein radical anti-slavery and anti-shoddy sentiments were advanced. They were enthusiastically applauded. A Fremont Club was organized. A fine military and musical display added to the brilliancy of the occasion.

Europe.—The *Avra* and *Bavaria* have arrived. European news is to the 15th. The Alabama is reported to have burned many more American vessels.

The English Tories are again clamoring for intervention in the American War. In the House of Lords, on the 9th inst., the Marquis of Salisbury moved for the papers relative to the proceedings at Washington upon the subject of immigration; also, for the papers respecting the enlistment of Irish emigrants at Portland and Boston. He charged the Federal Government with being a party to the systematic recruiting of British subjects, urged a vigorous remonstrance, and declared that non-attention to such remonstrances would be a cause for war. Lord Brougham seconded this motion. Lord Russell agreed to the production of the papers, and complained likewise of the conduct of the Washington Government, though he denied that non-attention to the English remonstrances would be a cause for war.

FOREIGN.

Europe.—The *Avra* and *Bavaria* have arrived. European news is to the 15th. The Alabama is reported to have burned many more American vessels.

The English Tories are again clamoring for intervention in the American War. In the House of Lords, on the 9th inst., the Marquis of Salisbury moved for the papers relative to the proceedings at Washington upon the subject of immigration; also, for the papers respecting the enlistment of Irish emigrants at Portland and Boston. He charged the Federal Government with being a party to the systematic recruiting of British subjects, urged a vigorous remonstrance, and declared that non-attention to such remonstrances would be a cause for war. Lord Brougham seconded this motion. Lord Russell agreed to the production of the papers, and complained likewise of the conduct of the Washington Government, though he denied that non-attention to the English remonstrances would be a cause for war.

FOREIGN.

Europe.—The *Avra* and *Bavaria* have arrived. European news is to the 15th. The Alabama is reported to have burned many more American vessels.

The English Tories are again clamoring for intervention in the American War. In the House of Lords, on the 9th inst., the Marquis of Salisbury moved for the papers relative to the proceedings at Washington upon the subject of immigration; also, for the papers respecting the enlistment of Irish emigrants at Portland and Boston. He charged the Federal Government with being a party to the systematic recruiting of British subjects, urged a vigorous remonstrance, and declared that non-attention to such remonstrances would be a cause for war. Lord Brougham seconded this motion. Lord Russell agreed to the production of the papers, and complained likewise of the conduct of the Washington Government, though he denied that non-attention to the English remonstrances would be a cause for war.

FOREIGN.

Europe.—The *Avra* and *Bavaria* have arrived. European news is to the 15th. The Alabama is reported to have burned many more American vessels.

The English Tories are again clamoring for intervention in the American War. In the House of Lords, on the 9th inst., the Marquis of Salisbury moved for the papers relative to the proceedings at Washington upon the subject of immigration; also, for the papers respecting the enlistment of Irish emigrants at Portland and Boston. He charged the Federal Government with being a party to the systematic recruiting of British subjects, urged a vigorous remonstrance, and declared that non-attention to such remonstrances would be a cause for war. Lord Brougham seconded this motion. Lord Russell agreed to the production of the papers, and complained likewise of the conduct of the Washington Government, though he denied that non-attention to the English remonstrances would be a cause for war.

FOREIGN.

Europe.—The *Avra* and *Bavaria* have arrived. European news is to the 15th. The Alabama is reported to have burned many more American vessels.

to secure to all men absolute equality before the law. [Cheers.]

Sixth, That integrity and economy are demanded at all times in the administration of the government and that in time of war the want of them is criminal. [Great cheering.]

Seventh, That the right of asylum, except for crime, and subject to law, is a recognized principle of American liberty ["That's it," and cheers]; that any violation of it cannot be overlooked, and must not go unrebuked. [Cheers.]

Eighth, That the national policy known as the "Monroe doctrine" has become a recognized principle, and that the establishment of anti-republican government on this continent by any foreign power cannot be tolerated. [Vociferous cheering.]

Ninth, That the gratitude and support of the nation are due to the faithful soldiers and the earnest leaders of the Union army and navy, for their heroic achievements and deathless valor in defense of our imperiled country and of civil liberty. [Cheers.]

Tenth, That the one term policy for the presidency, adopted by the people is strengthened by the force of the existing crisis, and should be upheld by constitutional amendments. [Cheers and hisses.]

Eleventh, That the Constitution should be so amended that the President and Vice President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people. [Applause.]

Twelfth, That the question of reconstruction of the rebellious states belongs to the people, through their representatives in Congress, and not to the executive.

Thirteenth, That the confiscation of the lands of the rebels, and their distribution among the soldiers and actual settlers, is a measure of justice.

A Voice—General Fremont has refused to accept the thirteenth clause of that platform. [Cries of "sit down," "put him out," "free speech."] [Applause.]

Resolved, That we do hereby ratify the nominations of John C. Fremont, of California, as our candidate for the Presidency, and of John Cochrane, of New York, as our candidate for the Vice Presidency, of the United States. [Cheers.] We regard John C. Fremont as the able and consistent representative of civil and constitutional liberty, and its indomitable champion, and John Cochrane as the effective advocate of popular rights. [Cheers.]

Advancing our banners, emblazoned with our principles and inscribed with these names, we will enter, beneath them, upon the battle for freedom of the person and freedom of the press, for the right of asylum, and the right of *habeas corpus*, and for every other right comprehended, fought for, and enjoyed, since the days of Thomas Jefferson, by the Democratic masses. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That the successful accuracy with which the Baltimore Convention of the 7th instant was shown, by the chairman of the Republican National Committee which called it, to have descended in a *right line*, from the Republican party established "under the shade trees" at Philadelphia, in 1856, entitles the party which it represented to both the Republican name and the Republican principles of its progenitors. We therefore, repudiate and denounce the spurious patriotism by which "no party" men were beguiled into co-operation with Republican partisans as an admitted deceit, practiced by them, only for the purpose of recruiting their party ranks. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we hold the fifth resolution of the Baltimore convention of the 7th instant to be in violation of the Constitution, ruinous to all civil rights, and destructive of the entire body of American liberty. Not only does it approve of the oppression of the individual and the arbitrary expression of the press, as excusable by the exigencies of war, but it approves and indorses the whole catalogue of the measures of Abraham Lincoln [hisses], under whatever pretext executed, by whatever plea hitherto palliated as justified by, and broadly "within the Constitution." We, therefore, regard its platform as a virtual proclamation by the Republican party, of their intended persistence in their invasion of constitutional liberty, and denounce its fifth resolution as armed with the red hand against popular rights. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln's usurpation of the power to reconstruct the Union having been thus, by the fifth resolution at Baltimore, affirmed by the Republican party to be constitutional, the issue is now presented, for the first time, to the American people, whether or not a President of the United States independently and in defiance of the people's Congress, shall be suffered to create, restore, or introduce states into the American Union, either for personal or party objects; or even on any, whatever pretext, of the public good. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That understanding one of the cardinal points of Republican faith to be that the states in rebellion were effectually taken, by their respective ordinances of secession, out of the Union of states; and the State of Tennessee having thus seceded, we charge, that the Republican convention have plainly proposed to the country, by their nominations at Baltimore, to violate the Constitution either, first, by seating in the vice presidential chair, Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, not a citizen of the United States; or secondly, by making him a citizen of the United States through the usurpation by which Abraham Lincoln is declared to have constitutionally reconstructed and restored Tennessee as a state to the Union. [Cheers.]

FOREIGN.

Europe.—The *Avra* and *Bavaria* have arrived. European news is to the 15th. The Alabama is reported to have burned many more American vessels.

The English Tories are again clamoring for intervention in the American War. In the House of Lords, on the 9th inst., the Marquis of Salisbury moved for the papers relative to the proceedings at Washington upon the subject of immigration; also, for the papers respecting the enlistment of Irish emigrants at Portland and Boston. He charged the Federal Government with being a party to the systematic recruiting of British subjects, urged a vigorous remonstrance, and declared that non-attention to such remonstrances would be a cause for war. Lord Brougham seconded this motion. Lord Russell agreed to the production of the papers, and complained likewise of the conduct of the Washington Government, though he denied that non-attention to the English remonstrances would be a cause for war.

FOREIGN.

Europe.—The *Avra* and *Bavaria* have arrived. European news is to the 15th. The Alabama is reported to have burned many more American vessels.

The English Tories are again clamoring for intervention in the American War. In the House of Lords, on the 9th inst., the Marquis of Salisbury moved for the papers relative to the proceedings at Washington upon the subject of immigration; also, for the papers respecting the enlistment of Irish emigrants at Portland and Boston. He charged the Federal Government with being a party to the systematic recruiting of British subjects, urged a vigorous remonstrance, and declared that non-attention to such remonstrances would be a cause for war. Lord Brougham seconded this motion. Lord Russell agreed to the production of the papers, and complained likewise of the conduct of the Washington Government, though he denied that non-attention to the English remonstrances would be a cause for war.

FOREIGN.

Europe.—The *Avra* and *Bavaria* have arrived. European news is to the 15th. The Alabama is reported to have burned many more American vessels.

The English Tories are again clamoring for intervention in the American War. In the House of Lords, on the 9th inst., the Marquis of Salisbury moved for the papers relative to the proceedings at Washington upon the subject of immigration; also, for the papers respecting the enlistment of Irish emigrants at Portland and Boston. He charged the Federal Government with being a party to the systematic recruiting of British subjects, urged a vigorous remonstrance, and declared that non-attention to such remonstrances would be a cause for war. Lord Brougham seconded this motion. Lord Russell agreed to the production of the papers, and complained likewise of the conduct of the Washington Government, though he denied that non-attention to the English remonstrances would be a cause for war.

FOREIGN.

Europe.—The *Avra* and *Bavaria* have arrived. European news is to the 15th. The Alabama is reported to have burned many more American vessels.

The English Tories are again clamoring for intervention in the American War. In the House of Lords, on the 9th inst., the Marquis of Salisbury moved for the papers relative to the proceedings at Washington upon the subject of immigration; also, for the papers respecting the enlistment of Irish emigrants at Portland and Boston. He charged the Federal Government with being a party to the systematic recruiting of British subjects, urged a vigorous remonstrance, and declared that non-attention to such remonstrances would be a cause for war. Lord Brougham seconded this motion. Lord Russell agreed to the production of the papers, and complained likewise of the conduct of the Washington Government, though he denied that non-attention to the English remonstrances would be a cause for war.

The London Conference was in session for three hours and a half, on the 9th inst. The Danish plenipotentiaries have consented to the proposition of the neutral powers for a compromise with the line of the Schlei for a frontier. The Germans insist on the more northern frontier line proposed by them. Lord Palmerston stated in Parliament that the Danes would not consent to any further prolongation of the armistice. The Tory papers are again urging warlike demonstrations against Germany. The Conference had adjourned to the 16th of June. Russia has transferred her claims to Holstein to the Grand Duke of Oldenburg. A rumor is talked of confidently on "Change," of the possible break-up of the Cabinet on the Danish question. A Copenhagen dispatch says that "The Danish Notables, in an address to the King, intimate that the personal union of Schleswig and Holstein with the kingdom would entail the loss of Schleswig, while the incorporation of the Constitution of Schleswig with that of the kingdom would endanger the independence of Denmark. The continued prolongation of the armistice is impossible, unless the basis of a satisfactory peace is proposed." Earl Russell is said to have intimated, that if, when hostilities were resumed, the Austrian fleet should proceed to the Baltic, England would be compelled to send a fleet also. Austria, however, will not send a fleet if the truce is prolonged. The plenipotentiary of the German Confederation is said, at a sitting of the conference, to have laid down the principle that no part of Schleswig can be ceded to Denmark without the consent of the people.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia have arrived in Prussia on a visit to the King. The diplomatic relations between Russia and Rome have been broken off.

Cuba is petitioning for the right of sending deputies to the Spanish Cortes.

Prince Conza had arrived in Constantinople, and been received by the Sultan. The concentration of Turkish troops on the frontier of the Danubian principalities had been commanded.

Mexico.—There is little additional news of importance from Mexico. A dispatch to the *N. Y. Tribune* from Washington, runs as follows:

Scout-official dispatches received today from Monterey, Mexico, dated May 25, confirm the news of Gen. Doblado's defeat at Matuhula, on the 17th. Doblado thought to find there the traitor Gen. Messia al al, and just as the battle had begun the French Col. Aymard came with three thousand French soldiers, and attacked Doblado on the flank. Doblado lost his artillery and about fifteen hundred infantry.

The Mexican Government had determined to make a stand at Buena Vista, where Gen. Taylor fought against Santa Anna, and should the French march to Monterey they will find that point fortified and sufficiently garrisoned.

The French Gen. Douat, in Guadalajara, and the French Col. Dupin, in Tampico, are committing the most cruel and barbarous acts against the non-combatants. The latter issued an order stating that, because the inhabitants of the town called Panteco are opposed to the intervention, they all fled to the woods when he sent there some of his troops. He demanded that within ten days the Alcalde and some of the principal inhabitants should give him either two hundred guineas or \$50,000, some horses and corn. Dupin threatens Panteco that in case it did not comply with his demands, he would cause the town to be burnt to the ground, just as Uxmal was.

The French authorities had issued very stringent orders at Puebla, the City of Mexico, and other cities, with the object of forcing the inhabitants to make demonstrations of joy on Maximilian's arrival, under the penalty of imprisonment and fine for non-compliance. On that account Maximilian may be received somewhat less coolly at Puebla and Mexico, than he was at Vera Cruz.

Many private and respectable citizens have been put in prison by the French at San Luis Potosi, and Guadalajara.

Gen. Uruga was near Guadalajara with 20,000 men, and Gen. Diaz at Oaxaca with 8,000.

Garica Riejo was given up to Gen. Corturas, because he was found to be an enemy of the United States. There is an understanding between the Mexican traitors and the American Rebels. The Rebels in Texas are said to be in communication with Gen. Bazane, with a view to have the northern frontier of Mexico occupied by the French. Some of them, like Vidaurri, are now arranging their plans with Gen. Magruder.

Central and South America.—Our advices from Panama bring dates to the 17th inst. A revolution is reported to have broken out in Ecuador against Garcia Moreno and Gen. Flores. The movement was, however, confined to the small village of Maná. The people arose and captured the garrison of twenty-five men, with their Commander. The Governor of the district was at liberty on parole, and negotiations were going on about paying the expenses of the war. Trifling as this may seem, it is thought it may stimulate the people to movements which will result in the displacement of Garcia Moreno. A force from the French fleet, consisting of 500 infantry and 250 cavalry, are reported to have taken possession of the City of Acapulco. No opposition was made. The administration of Senor Morillo, the new President of Columbia, seemed to be giving satisfaction to the country. The government was devoting its attention to internal improvements rather than preparations for war, as has been so much the case with preceding administrations. A bill was expected to pass congress for a loan of eight millions of dollars, to be used in opening new roads, constructing canals and improving harbors. Congress had passed an important decree, declaring the Catholic church of the country independent of the Pope of Rome, and permitting clergy men of all Protestant denominations to hold religious services when, where and how they choose. An opinion of President Morillo had been issued in reference to the disposition to be made of the Panama Railroad, when, after twenty years from the time of its construction, it shall revert to the Colombian government, by the terms of the contract with the company. Santa Coloma had been re-elected President of the State of Panama. There was apprehension of another revolution in Ecuador. A detachment of colored seamen for the United States squadron in the Pacific had arrived at Panama. The Ariel brings no later news from Peru or Chile.

We learn by way of Panama that on the 2d instant the French fleet entered the harbor of Acapulco, and at once landed their forces, who drove the Mexicans from the town at the point of the bayonet.

FOREIGN.

Europe.—The *Avra* and *Bavaria* have arrived. European news is to the 15th. The Alabama is reported to have burned many more American vessels.

The English Tories are again clamoring for intervention in the American War. In the House of Lords, on the 9th inst., the Marquis of Salisbury moved for the papers relative to the proceedings at Washington upon the subject of immigration; also, for the papers respecting the enlistment of Irish emigrants at Portland and Boston. He charged the Federal Government with being a party to the systematic recruiting of British subjects, urged a vigorous remonstrance, and declared that non-attention to such remonstrances would be a cause for war. Lord Brougham seconded this motion. Lord Russell agreed to the production of the papers, and complained likewise of the conduct of the Washington Government, though he denied that non-attention to the English remonstrances would be a cause for war.

FOREIGN.

Europe.—The *Avra* and *Bavaria* have arrived. European news is to the 15th. The Alabama is reported to have burned many more American vessels.

The English Tories are again clamoring for intervention in the American War. In the House of Lords, on the 9th inst., the Marquis of Salisbury moved for the papers relative to the

Family Miscellany.

For the Principia.

"I AM THE WAY."

BY EDEN SHIRLEY.

The wind blows cold across the world,
The storm drives toward the sea,
But colder still, the bleak dark waste,
That heath far 'twixt Thee and me!
The cheerless waste, 'twixt Thee and me!
Fainting, I start with trembling heart,
To tread the lone and dreary way,
Meet, only meet for such as I.
Dear God! pity and comfort me!
Brighten the way 'twixt Thee and me.

Let Thine own power conduct me o'er
The wilderness of Life's bleak moor,
That stretches out—how cold! how far!
With never a gleam from one pale star,
To lift the gathering mist for me,
Which hides the way, 'twixt me and Thee.

Do not lips ne'er speak to men?
Do their swift feet ne'er visit them?
Do gates eternal stand so far,
That ne'er within is heard the jar
Of all earth's fearful, wailing cries—
Oh! place they never, the upper skies?
Just, the way which leads to Thee
Seems far—seems very far to me!

The storm is hushed—the wind is gone,
A peace comes on the flashing morn:
The wailing wind is heard no more;
A voice sounds sweet, across the moor;
"I am the Way ordained for thee;
Above, the Bow of Promise, see;
Below, the Cross—close to me,
Which can intrude 'twixt Me and Thee.

"Hush! how low thy murmuring soul,
Sighs like life's conflicts as they roll;
Thy Father steps to breathe these words;
No eye hath seen, nor ear hath heard;
No heart conceived the bliss reserved
For those who walk the ways of God,
I am the Way—the Cross for thee
Guide all the way 'twixt thee and Me.

My soul's flames the darkness way,
My changes love, from day to day
Stream from the Cross—from Calvary;
The rays divine out-flash for thee,
Then let thy feet tread closely—
Tread blessing feet, tread joyfully,
The way, which leads thee on to Me;
The hallowed way 'twixt thee and Me."

Forgive, Oh God! the latter tale
I breathe to Thee—the feeble wail
Of lowly, helpless agony.

When I lay dying from my bed,
And lo! the way, 'twixt Thee and me!
Homesickness, though sword and tempest come,
Though thorns surround my feet to roam,
Lest I should stray, Oh Christ! shall be
That stretches out 'twixt Thee and me,
The glorious way, 'twixt Thee and me!

[From the Atlantic Monthly for July.]
THE RETURN OF THE BIRDS.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

I hear, from many a little throat,
A warble, interrupted long;
I hear the robin's flut-like note,
The blue-bird's slender song.

Brown meadows and the russet hill,
Not yet the haunt of grazing herds,
And thickets by the glimmering rill,
Are all alive with birds.

O Choir of spring, why come so soon!
On leafless grove and herbless lawn,
Warm by the yellow beams of noon;
Yet winter is not gone.

For first shall shoot the pools again:
Again the lily tinge East shall blow,
Warm a wave tempest through the glen,
And bid the pines with snow.

Ye birds, from the region where,
Waked by a warmer spring than here,
Ye blessed wild-plum scents the air,
Ye come to haste and cheer.

For there is heard the lute-like blast,
The hoarse, the gay, the jarring drum,
And on their dargers, spurring fast,
Arm'd warriors go and come.

There singing birds have pitched the camp
In valleys two years yours till then,
And Earth has smothered to the tramp
Of a half-million men.

In graves where once ye used to sing,
In orchards where ye had your birth,
A thousand glittering axes swing
To smite the tree to earth.

Ye love the field by plowman trod;
But there, when sprouts the beechen spray,
The soldier only breaks the sod
To hide the slain away.

Say, then, beneath our ruler sky:
Hush! not the storm-clouds rising black,
Nor yelling winds that with them fly;
Nor let them fright you back,—

Back to the tillage butle-land,
To burning tows that blot the day,
And trains of mourning dust that shroud
The armies on their way.

Stay, for a tint of green shall creep
Soon o'er the orchard's grassy floor,
And from its bud the oriole peep
Beside the housewife's door.

Here build, and dread no harsher sound
To scare you from the sheltering tree,
Than winds that stir the branches round
And murmur of the bee.

And we will pray, that, ere again
The flowers of autumn bloom and die,
Our generals and their armed men
May lay their weapons by.

Then may ye warble unafraid,
Where hawks that wear the fetter now,
Free as your wings shall ply the spade,
And guide the peaceful plough.

Then, as our conquering hosts return,
What shouts of jubilee shall break,
From placid vale and mountain stern
And shore of mighty lake!

And midland plain and ocean-strand
Shall thunder: "Glory to the brave,
Peace to the torn and bleeding land,
And freedom to the slave!"
March, 1864.

THE HOSTESS' DAUGHTER.

(From the German of Ludwig Uhland.)

Three students crossed over the Rhine-stream
One day,
'Twas to a Frau Wirtlin, they wended their way.

"Frau Wirtlin, hast thou good beer and wine,
And where is that lovely daughter of thine?"

"My beer and wine are fresh and clear,
My dear daughter lies upon the death bier."

And as they stepped to the innermost room,
There was she lying robed for the tomb.

The first he withdrew then the veiling screen,
And gazed upon her sorrowful mien.

"Ah, wert thou living, fair flower of earth,
How should I love thee from this day forth."

The second he covered the pale, dead face,
And turn'd him round and wept apace.

"Ah, there thou art lying on thy death-bier,
And how have I loved thee, for many a year?"

The third he lifted once more the veil;
And kissed her upon the lips so pale.

"Thee I loved ever! yet love thee to-day,
And still shall I love thee, for aye and for aye."

VOLCANOES OF ICELAND.

It is to its volcanoes that Iceland owes its chief and most characteristic feature. In no part of the world is such dire destruction or such terrible evidence of this fearful agency seen. Most of the greater mountains have been, or are still volcanoes; and in truth the whole island owes its birth to volcanic upheaval. So rough, so wild and rugged is the land, that it appears like a fragment torn from the bottom of the deep, and elevated above the wave by some convulsion of nature. Hecla is the volcano best known, because it lies to the south of the island, and can be seen by passing ships, but it is very far from being the most destructive of the "Eruptors" of Iceland. On an average, there has been an explosion somewhere in the island every thirteen years, and several of these have been unsurpassed for their violent and devastating effects.

It is very remarkable that in a land where bravery and enterprise have never been wanting, a region some 3000 square miles in extent, lying in the south-east corner of the island, should never have been penetrated by man. In that wild and untrodden desert stand some of the most destructive craters. Age after age, wave upon wave of burning lava has been poured over it, earthquakes have rent it and tormented it, without the eye of man ever resting on its mysteries. From out of this solitude, perfect seas of molten lava have, at various times, flowed over the pastures and laboriously cultivated fields of the wretched inhabitants. Considerable hills have been thrown up, watercourses cut deep in the hills filled full to the brim, and long reefs and islands cast far out into the sea. One stream is fifty miles long, fifteen miles broad, and six hundred feet deep, and it has been calculated that one volcano in that wilderness threw out, during one eruption, fifty to sixty millions of cubic yards of material! Into the inhabited regions alone, a greater bulk than Mont Blanc was projected! The accounts which have been handed down of this event, present to us a picture too terrible almost for belief. With a wide speed destruction of the land, the depths of the sea were invaded, and the fish (the Icelanders' chief means of subsistence) driven from the shore. The flames broke out even through the waves in the line of movement, and the sea was covered with punice for one hundred and fifty miles. A thick canopy hung over the island for a year, and the winds carried the ashes over Europe, Africa and America. The very sun was darkened, and showed only as a ball of fire, while frightful hurricanes, hail storms, thunder and lightning added their horrors, and famine and pestilence still further reduced the number of those who survived the catastrophe.

The great lava streams are inconceivably wild. A sight of one is a sufficient reward for crossing the ocean. A more complete "abomination of desolation" cannot elsewhere be found. It would be a fit earthly habitation for Azrael, "the spirit of desolation."

To describe such a stream as like a billowy sea arrested in wildest frenzy, and turned into stone, would give but a faint notion of the fretted turbulent twistings, deep rents and chasms, threatening pinnacles, and overhanging crests of dull, cindery lava, which, ghost-like, stretch to the horizon. Sometimes extraordinary swirls in the rock show how the viscous mass was moved while it cooled. Large corrugated surfaces thus frequently occur, and occasionally they even assume patterns like a tassellated pavement. Sometimes you pass over broad domes that ring to the tread, and beneath, subterranean chambers stretch to a great distance, which might serve as dens for all the wild beasts of the forest. Hidden from the summer sun, banks of ice and snow lie in some of these caves all the year round; and small holes, into which a horse's foot is apt to slide, are a constant source of danger to the traveller. The persistent heat of these masses of lava is evidenced by the fact, that many years after their effusion they continue hot and smoking. Such sterile, howling wildernesses are what Ruchael would have fitly termed "a sublime horror." Hardly a trace of life in animal or plant is met with. The lowest lichens and a weatherbeaten gray moss sear the rocks with faint traces of color, and at long intervals an eagle, or one of the apocryphal ravens which haunt these solitudes, may flit noiselessly past, their dark shadow gliding like an evil spirit over the

barren rocks. Not another sign of life exists, and in truth, the absence of insect life is one of the most curious and striking features of the country. Except in some of the valleys by the side of rivers, where hungry gnats abound, there is hardly a winged insect to be seen. No bees or butterflies fill the air with their busy hum, or pass glittering down the breeze. There are no hedgerows or copses "melodious with tune," no little birds impetuous with song. On the moors the melancholy cry of the plover may at intervals be heard, but the thrush and starling and corncrake never come in all that silent land. Among the grass and stones few worms or little insects meet your eye. I saw no beetle, or spider, or snail. The very house-fly did not visit our tent; and certain heavy and light cavalry, so common in the houses of more southern lands, are, so far as I could learn, prudently indifferent to so cold and unpromising a field of industry and enterprise as is presented to them in Iceland. Everywhere a strange silence reigns, like that of the Great Desert. Over head and under foot everything wears the lifeless silence of desolation. It is in winter that the echoes are aroused, and then, with the hurricane "traveling in the greatness of his strength," and the ice artillery, the long valleys and the iron hills shout again.

Craters of all sizes are very commonly met with. Occasionally, a few yards from the road, you can look down a black funnel into an unknown abyss, sometimes an unfathomable lake occupies an old vent; and I have heard of filled up craters serving as sheep-folds. But it is not lava alone which is projected from the subterranean chambers of Iceland. Hot mud, boiling water, liquid sulphur, are at different places thrown up; and it is especially in those valleys, where the discolored sloughs of sulphur smudge the ground and streak the hill-side, and where the vapours of boiling caldrons constantly fill the air, that you fully realise your near approach to the "ignes suppositi," and feel disposed to examine suspiciously all the hollows and lurking places for the belittling genius.

The Prodigal Son.—A preacher in Illinois, giving a familiar account of the Prodigal Son's return, dwelt touchingly upon the father's circumstances when he saw his son "afar off," thus: "The sun had not yet sunk beneath the western horizon. There, in his easy chair, before the door, sits the aged father, reading the papers!"

OUR CASKET.

HAPPINESS.

True happiness is not the growth of earth,
The soil is fruitless if you seek it there;
'Tis an exotic of celestial birth,
And never blooms but in celestial air!
Sweet plant of paradise! Its seeds are sown
In here and there a breast of heavenly mould,
It rises slow, and buds, but ne'er was known
To blossom here—the climate is too cold.

R. B. Sheridan.

HOPE.

Hope on, hope ever!—by the sudden springing
Of green leaves which the winter hid so long;
And by the burst of free, triumphant singing,
After cold, silent months the woods among;
And by the rending of the frozen chains,
Which bound the glorious river of the plain.
Hope on—hope ever. Mrs. Hemans.

POLITENESS is real kindness, kindly expressed.
Whitcomb.

THE BEST WAY to stop censure is to correct self.
Demosthenes.

PROSPERITY is the tomb-stone of virtue; for it is less difficult to bear misfortune, than to remain uncorrupted by pleasure. Theophrastus.

THE CHRISTIAN WARFARE.—The breast of every Christian is a field of battle, where sometimes selfishness, and sometimes benevolence gains the victory; but there is no solid peace till benevolence repels and excludes selfishness. Emmons.

THE STARS.

But the stars, the soft stars!—when they glitter above us,
I gaze on their beams with a feeling divine!
For, as true friends in sorrow more tenderly love us,
The darker the heaven, the brighter they shine. Mrs. Welby.

LABOR AND MEDITATION.

He who in his studies wholly applies himself to labor and exercise, and neglects meditation, loses his time; and he who only applies himself to meditation, and neglects experimental exercise, does only wander and lose himself. The first can never know anything exactly; his knowledge will always be intermixed with doubts and obscurities; and the last will only pursue shadows; his knowledge will never be certain and solid. Labor, but slight meditation. Meditate, but slight not labor. Confucius.

WOULDEST THOU LEARN TO DIE WELL? learn first to live well. Acknowledge thy benefits by the return of other benefits, but never revenge injuries. Confucius.

DO NOT BE DISCOURAGED by difficulties, nor vex yourselves with what may be the final results of your efforts. Just go on quietly and diligently, seizing hold of every occasion for improvement, and acquire habits of industry, which will form your characters, and stick to you through life. The likelihood is, that by this simple but persevering course—a course unmarked but any great effort—you will pass the idle, the dissipated, and the timorous, realizing those rewards which usually wait on well directed enterprise. Chambers' Miscellany.

THE GREATEST MAN is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution, who resists the sorest temptations from within and without, who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully, who is calmest in storms, and most fearless under menace and frowns, whose reliance on truth, on virtue, on God is most unflinching. Channing.

PHENOMENA OF SUN STROKES.

Some years ago, when I was living in Bengal, there happened to be an eclipse of the sun, which was nearly total. As the weather was cloudless, we saw the phenomenon admirably, and at the period of greatest obscuration observed the twilight gloom which overspread the sky, deceiving the birds into premature preparations for bed. But the fact which impressed us most was, that at mid-day, during the hottest season of the year, we could stand with perfect impunity bare headed in the open air. We all agreed that if the eclipse were a permanent affair India would be a delightful place to live in. Possibly the rice crop and the indigo crop and all the other crops would suffer; but we should be relieved from the presence of a personage whom, I am sorry to say, we regard as a personal enemy, namely, the sun. Can it be wondered at? In the early morning, just as you are enjoying your ride, (the only active exercise you will get during the twenty-four hours,) up pops that luminary, not, as in England, with a sober red face, which you can bear to look at, but with a brilliant, blazing, blinding physiognomy, such as he will wear throughout the day. It is advisable to turn your horse's head homeward at once, for the early sun, striking angularly on the face, is more unpleasant, though not so dangerous, as that of mid-day.

In India, for the greater part of the year, the sun acts as turkey to the hundred thousand Europeans who dwell between the Himalayas and Cape Comorin. Except at the hill stations, he locks them all up at eight in the morning, and does not let them out again till six P.M. It is a weary time for those who have no compulsory indoor employment, especially for uneducated persons, such as our private soldiers mostly are. Amusements are all very well, but a man cannot be all day at play. Play then becomes dull work. No wonder the rum bottle, or the still more poisonous juice of the palm, is brought into requisition to pass the lagging hours. Let us hope that, as the system of railways becomes more and more perfected, the bulk of our European soldiers will be quartered at cool stations on the hills; and that no man, from the governor-general downward, will be compelled to spend more than twelve months together in the burning plains.

Untraveled Englishmen are apt to fancy that the atmospheric heat of India is something tremendous, and that on this account their countrymen are confined to the house during the day. But this is an erroneous idea. Save in some exceptional places, as among the scorching rocks of Seinde, or the furnace heat of Mooltan, the day temperature in the shade seldom rises above one hundred degrees. The same thermometer, with its bulb blackened and exposed to the direct rays of the sun, will probably rise twenty degrees higher. But the thermometer affords no true indication of the force of the solar rays, for it is a singular fact that the further we recede from the equator the greater appears to be the effect of the sun in raising the mercury exposed to its direct influence. In other words, the difference between a sheltered and an exposed thermometer is less in Jamaica than in Quebec, and less in Quebec than in the polar regions. "The true indication of the force of the solar rays," says Herschel, "would seem to be, not the statical effect on the thermometer, but their momentary intensity measured by the velocity with which they communicate heat to an absorbent body." It is this "momentary intensity" which causes the phenomenon of sun-stroke. When the bare head is exposed to the sun, the scalp, being protected by the hair, does not blister as the skin of other parts of the body would, but its temperature becomes elevated, and the caloric causes inflammation of the contents of the skull. The sufferer experiences intense headache, succeeded by vomiting; he then falls breathless, and unless instant assistance be given turns black in the face and expires.

We hear of such cases occasionally, even in our own misty island, during unwontedly hot summers. The victim is usually a harvest laborer, and long-protracted hours of work, combined with inordinate draughts of beer or cider, are probably as much concerned in his attack as the solar rays. Intoxicating drinks must of necessity tend to promote inflammatory action. I have walked about Calcutta in the heat of the day, protected by a pith hat and a double umrella, without injury, so long as I abstained from alcoholic drinks; but a single glass of pale ale would induce giddiness, and compel an instant return in-doors. The stocks and tight shirt collars worn by Europeans—though fashion and the military have modified them of late years—have a very prejudicial effect, as tending to retard the circulation of blood between the head and the body. The native, while he carefully covers the head with a many-folded turban, (an excellent non-conductor of heat) and guards the vital regions of the body from the solar influence by means of the cummerbund, invariably leaves his neck bare and unconstrained. A well-known surgeon in the late company's service, of somewhat eccentric habits, always dressed and lived like a Hindu, during the hot season. He shaved his head, wore loose flowing garments, and supported nature's waste on vegetable curries, rice, and water. In the cold season he put on European broadcloth, and returned to roast beef and malt liquor.

It is a curious fact that mental depression has a great effect in inducing sun-stroke. I will give two instances. During the rainy season of 1857 a body of European troops,

who were engaged in suppressing the Sepoy mutiny, encountered an overwhelming force and met with a reverse. They had been for weeks exposed to the sun at all hours of the day, without losing a man. But in that retreat the dispirited men fell by scores, never to rise again, under the burning influence of the solar rays. Again, a much respected police-sergeant in Calcutta, who had been for years in India, and accustomed to brave the sun at all seasons, received the intelligence of his wife's sudden death. As he sorrowfully crossed the barrack-yard, letter in hand, to communicate the sad news to his superior officer, he fell down smitten as with a thunderbolt by *coup de soleil*.

It is well known that the baneful effect of the sun's rays varies exceedingly in different tropical and semi-tropical places. In the West India Islands, although they are nearer the line than the northern part of Hindoostan, men expose themselves to the sun with comparative impunity. A Barbadoes planter, who came to settle in Madras, insisted on riding out in the sun, as he had been wont to do in "Little England," (so that island is fondly termed by the inhabitants.) He laughed at well-meaning advisers, and lost his life from sun-stroke. Even in Ceylon, though that dependency is nearer the line than Continental India, the Europeans do not dread the sun as they do on the other side of Palk's Strait. On board a ship, in the open sea, I have lain four hours basking in the full blaze of an equatorial sun without ill effect. Lastly, I have frequently crossed the Hooghly in an open boat from Howrah to Calcutta. While on the water I could stand boldly exposed to the sun's rays; but the moment I set my foot on shore, unless I raised my umbrella, the solar heat began to bore like a two inch auger into my skull.—Chambers' Journal.

PRAISE YOUR WIFE.

Praise your wife, man; for pity's sake, give her a little encouragement; it won't hurt her. She made your home comfortable, your hearth bright and shining, your food agreeable—for pity's sake, tell her you thank her, if nothing more. She don't expect it; it will make her eyes open wider than they have these ten years, but it will do her good for all that, and you too.

There are many women, to day, thirsting for the words of praise, the language of encouragement. Through summer's heat, through winter's toil, they have drudged uncomplainingly, and so accustomed have their fathers, brothers and husbands become to their monotonous labors, that they look for and upon them as they do the daily rising of the sun and its daily going down. Home every day may be made beautiful by an appreciation of its holiness. You know that if the floor is clean, manual labor has been performed to make it so. You know, if you can take from your drawer a clean shirt whenever you want it, that some body's fingers have ached in the toil of making it so fresh and agreeable, so smooth and lustrous. Everything that pleases the eye and the sense has been produced by constant work, much thought, great care, and untiring efforts, bodily and mental.

It is not that many men do not appreciate these things, and feel a glow of gratitude for the numberless attentions bestowed upon them in sickness and in health, but they don't come out with a hearty—"Why, how pleasant you make things look, wife!" or "I am obliged to you for taking so much pains!" They thank the tailor for giving them "fits," they thank a man in a full omnibus who gives them a seat; they thank a young lady who moves along in the concert room—in short, they thank every thing out of doors, because it is the custom, and come home, tip their chair back and their heels up, pull out the newspaper, grumble if their wife asks them to take the baby, scold if the fire has gone down, or, if every thing is just right, shut their mouths with a smack of satisfaction, but never say, "I thank you."

I tell you what, men, young and old, if you did but show an ordinary civility toward those common articles of house keeping, your wives, if you would give them the hundred and sixteenth part of the compliments you almost choked them with, before you were married, fewer women would seek for other sources of affection. Praise your wife, then, for all the good qualities she has, and you may rest assured that her deficiencies are counter-balanced by your own.

ABOUT MOTHS.

Many a lady, on taking out her furs the past winter, noticed the hairs falling out, and, on examining the skins, found them perforated with small holes. These holes are cut by the moth—an insect whose habits every lady should know all about. Naturalists tell us that the moth is the larva of a family of insects called *Tinea*. Its winged life begins in the spring, and lasts only a few months. It is small, and of a light brown color. After fluttering around a short time, it finds a mate, when the happy pair goes to house-keeping, and to building up a family. The female creeps into cracks and crevices, into closets and clothes' presses, under the edge of carpets, wherever woollens or furs are stored away, and there she lays her eggs. The parents soon die. In a fortnight, the eggs hatch out into light colored caterpillars, about a quarter or half an inch long. They begin to gnaw upon whatever they can find to make nests of. It is in doing this that so many carpets, so much upholstery, and so many furs are punctured.

In winter they lie torpid. In spring, the chrysalis gives birth to the whole winged insect, which again begins the circle of pairing and egg-laying as its parents had done before. Now, as moths lay their eggs in June,

